THE Bombay Gazette

No. 55,848—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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EXPIRATION OF LEASE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" LTD.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

On and after January 1st, 1913, all communications to be addressed to the New Premises, Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

IS

THE OLDEST AND BEST DAILY PAPER IN WESTERN INDIA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing 3-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1913				
13th Jan	MACEDONIA	10500		
16th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
23rd ,,	ARABIA	8000		
1st Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10500
6th ,,	CHINA	9000		
13th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
22nd ,,	EGYPT	8000		
1st March	MOOLTA	11000		
8th ,,	PERSIA	8000		
13th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th ,,	ARCADIA	7000		
22nd ,,	MANTUA	11000		
29th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000		
12th ,,	MOLDAVIA	10000		
19th ,,	MALOJA	12500		
26th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000		
10th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th ,,	PERSIA	8000		

all the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. ONE CLASS ONLY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P.M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
"Armand Behic"	6345	...Monret.....	16th Jan. 1913.
Sydney ... ,, ...	4130	...Rat	13th Feb. 1913.
Varre	6114	...Tivolle	13th Mar. 1913.
Australien	8325	...Costa'	9th April 1913.
Oceanien	4143	...Magos	7th May 1913.

PASSAGE FARES.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single) ...Rs.	594	495	225
Do. (return) ... ,,	891	743	405
To London (single) ... ,,	863	528	270
Do. (return) ... ,,	990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's steamers at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST BY TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Agent.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct;

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sicilia	5239	D. Maganzini.	15th Jan. 1913
Sardegna ...	5555	A. Mazio ...	15th Feb. 1913
Sicilia	5239	D. Maganzini	15th Mar. 1913

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from, Rs. 453 to 853	Rs. 350	Rs. 165	
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 935	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 990 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND KOBE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Italia	6054	G. Balsito ...	8th Jan. 1913
Capri	4293	A. de Ausiasio	8th Feb. 1913.
Italia	6054	G. Balsito	16th Mar. 1913.

SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; to KOBE, Rs. 255: DECK Fares to SINGAPORE, Rs. 45; and to KOBE, Rs. 70.

Subject to alterations; for further particulars apply to

G. FERRERO,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Diseases. Free from mercury. Beware of spurious imitations. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the world.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route via

Lhasa ...2184 Mon. 13th Jan. 11 a.m.* P.D. & C.M.
Dumra ...1695 Thurs. 16th Jan. 9 a.m. † C.M.
‡Dwarka...1195 Friday 17th Jan. ‡ 6 a.m. direct.

* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
† Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly).

S.S. "Dumra" 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 16th Jan., calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mohomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S.S. "Barala" 3,143 tons, on Thursday, 16th January, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

S.S. "Palamcotta," 3,413 tons, on Thursday, 23rd January, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 16th January.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
10th January, 1913.

GRINDLAY & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay on
Scindia ...	5106	Wm. Kelso.....	21st Jan. 1913.
*Castalia ...	6338	G. Mitchell.....	7th Feb. ,,

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

*Elysia ...	6361	J. Coverley.....	23rd Feb. 1913.
Massilia ...	5091	J. Thomson.....	9th March ,,
Olympia ...	5124	J. Kinnaird	23rd ,, ,,
*Circassia..	6716	G. F. Osborne R.N.R	10th April ,,
Scindia ...	5106	Wm. Kelso	22nd ,, ,,
*Castalia...	6338	G. Mitchell.....	5th May ,,
*Elysia ...	6361	J. Coverley.....	19th ,, ,,

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES.

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 418	627
Bombay to Port Said ... ... ,,	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool ... ... ,,	578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool ,,	652	999
Bombay to Gibraltar ... ... ,,	593	891
Bombay to Liverpool ... ... ,,	606	957
Bombay to New York ... ... ,,	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez ... ... ,,	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Suez include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through Tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail about
a Konig	4990	Goltzan	17th Jan. 1913
Praesident	3310	Schatt	3rd Feb. 1913
Kanzler	3303	Schapp	16th Feb. 1913

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN, AND PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

a Wireless Telegraphy Twin-screw.

For Rates and Particulars Apply to

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.
21, Mahim Street, Bombay, 12th December, 1912.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, Londons.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AT:—
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID UP .....£ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI Esq. (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shiply and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOULLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.,

CAPITAL (paid up)...Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER) ... ,, 32,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES:—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
101, Hornby Road.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 16TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED	...	...	Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED	...	...	Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	...	...	Rs. 8,62,616
RESERVE FUND (in Govt. Papers)...			Rs. 8,50,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

BRANCHES.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawapore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullandhur, Kamalia, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt., Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of out-stations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SHRI RAM, B. A.,
Manager.
Bombay, 10, Apollo Street.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 950,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombassa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Galle,	Kampala,
Chirapore,	Aden,	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed on any sum exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 for more than one month.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 365,000

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan) PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and dividends when due.

JAS. MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up).....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).....Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK. Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of out-stations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Bombay, 10, Apollo Street.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up.....	Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	,, ,, 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits.....	,, ,, 558,288,69

LONDON OFFICE: 36 Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Mexico.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Panama
Hongkong.	Peking.	Colon.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Empire.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange issues Letters of Credit; and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ...	,,	17,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Lisoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....	$ 17,000,000
Gold Reserve Funds.....	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Shanghai Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Soerabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Ylollo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the same account amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

Custom House, Ostwan Road, Bombay.

DARIUS CANJEE & Co., (Founded No. 6,

BOMBAY RACES, 1913.

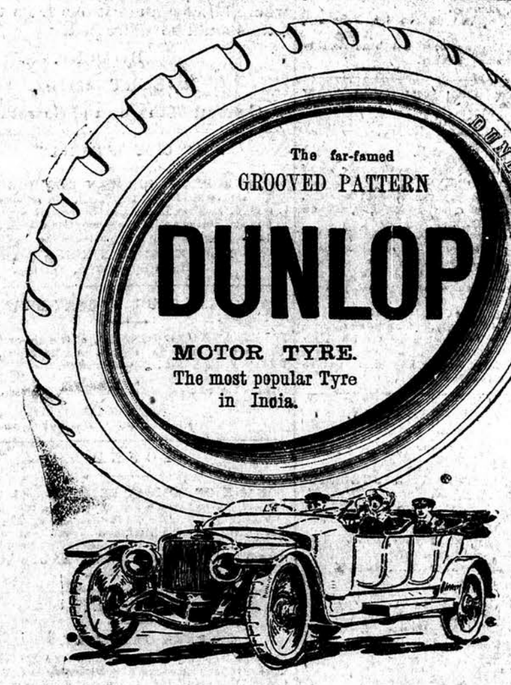
There are no better Field Glasses in the world than those known as the GOERZ TRIEDER and the EMILE BUSCH BINOCULARS.

They are made for the Marine Service, for the Field and for the Theatre. Wonderful qualities, and the most extensive field of view, make them transcendentally perfect for use on the Race Course. They are as different to the ordinary field glass as a diamond is to a bit of glass.

There are many imitations of these excellent Prism binoculars offered at about a third of the price and under strikingly fancy names intended to conceal their origin, but which only prove their illegitimacy and originality. Such imitation may be accepted, therefore, as mere [illegible] manufactured solely for the purpose of use as successful [illegible] pleasures."

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.



The far-famed
GROOVED PATTERN
DUNLOP
MOTOR TYRE.
The most popular Tyre in India.

The Dunlop Grooved Pattern Motor Tyre is constructed scientifically by experts. Immense strength in the casing; symmetrical shape for speed and resilience; thick tread of the finest rubber ensuring durability.

Dunlop Rubber Co., Ld.

BOMBAY, 3 Wallace Street; CALCUTTA, 3 Mangoe Lane, MADRAS, 188c Mount Road.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTEES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock. Soft shell Almonds and Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Chestnuts and Malaca Raisins, and Greek Figs.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

MONGINI BROTHERS CAKE SPECIALITIES.

From 1lb. and upwards may be had Fresh daily if ordered before 9 a.m.

GATEAU YOLANDA—(a Lemon Tea Cake.)
GATEAU CAPRICE—(Chocolate Flake Cake.)
GATEAU CONVERSATION—(Custard Cream Cake.)
GATEAU NOISETTE—(Hazelnut Praline Cake.)
GATEAU JAPONAIS—(Pineapple Iced Cake.)
GATEAU MOKA—(Coffee Cream Cake.)
GATEAU IDEAL—(Cream Pastry Cake.)
GATEAU FLAMANDE—(Lemon and Almond Cake.)
GATEAU SUBLIME—(Very light apricot-flavoured Cake.)
GATEAU St. HONORE—(Whipped-cream Cake.)

MONGINI BROTHERS

CHURCH GATE STREET.

Telephone No. 325. Telegram.—MONGINI, Bombay.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S ENERGICAL SYRUP,

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Cholorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

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PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

...DIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

...ERS are invited from European Con... with extensive experience in TUNNEL ... the Construction of a tunnel about ... long, between Parsik and Diva Stations ... Great Indian Peninsula Railway, about 25 ... from Bombay.

... tunnel will probably be in hard trap rock throughout.

... work is to be completed in 2 years, and the ... Company will supply the necessary plant. ... particulars, apply to the CHIEF ..., Great Indian Peninsula Railway, ... Terminus, Bombay.

... will be opened on the 1st February, ... O'clock.

... Railway Company does not bind itself to ... the lowest or any Tender.

...AT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE.

...DERS are invited for the Construction of ... MASONRY WORK of the Thana and ... Creek Bridges, on the G. I. P. Railway, ... to cost approximately Rs. 2,00,000 and ... 00,000) respectively.

...ders are also invited for the excavation of the ...oaches of the new tunnel between Parsik and ... Stations. The quantities are roughly estimat... at 20,00,000 cubic feet at the Parsik end, and ...,00,000 cubic feet at the Diva end, probably near... all hard trap rock.

...For further particulars, apply to the CHIEF ...GINEER, G. I. P. Ry., Victoria Terminus, ...mbay. Tenders will be opened on the 1st Feb... ..., 1913.

...he Railway Company does not bind itself to ...ept the lowest or any Tender.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

...N THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

...ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 739 of 1907.

...AKHMABAI, widow of VITHAL HARIBA VARADE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Byculla without the Fort.....Plaintiff.

Vs.

1. BHAGOOBAI, widow of HARIBA TUKARAM VARADE, also of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Byculla, without the Fort. (2) LUXMIBAI, widow of VITHAL HARIBA VARADE, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Jusar in the District of Poona. (3) GIRJABAI, widow of VITHAL TUKARAM, also residing at Jusar in the District of Poona .....Defendants.

and

Messrs. SMETHAM, BYRNE & Co...Applicants.

and

HARIBA VITHAL VARADE, a minor by his duly appointed guardian the said Rakhmabai.....Opponent.

WHEREAS by an Order passed in the above Suit, on the 27th day of July, 1912, it was ordered inter alia that RAKHMABAI, Guardian of the minor HARIBA VITHAL VARADE, should forthwith pay to the Applicants, Messrs. SMETHAM, BYRNE, & Co., 6,157-12-0 being the amount of their costs out of the estate in her hands on behalf of the minor.

And whereas by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 14th day of October, 1912, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, all the right, title and interest of the opponent the said minor Hariba Vithal Varade, in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say

All that piece of land of the Foras Freehold Tenure containing by admeasurement 1907 Square Yards or thereabouts, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under Collector's Old Nos. 192 and 22, Collector's New Nos. 13712, A-1355 and 13524, Old Survey Nos. 323 and 324, and New Survey Nos. 1-3470, 1B-3470, 5B-3470, and 2-3470, together with the messuages, tenements, hereditaments and dwelling-houses or chawls standing thereon, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under E (Ward) No. 7032, Street No. 3, Ward No. 7033, No. 1 Street, Nos. 5 at 27, Ward No. 7034, Street No. (29) 1 Ward Nos. 7035 (1), and 7036, Street Nos. 331 and 35, and Ward No. 7037, Street Nos. 31-33-35, all which premises are situate at and on the side of Haines Road, Byculla, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by the Municipal drain and beyond that by the passage belonging to the G. I. P. Railway Company, on or towards the West partly by the property of Memon Esaa Haji Abba Baker, partly by the property of Hormasji Cawasji Daroowalla, partly by the property of Paadoo Govind, and partly by the said Haines Road, on or towards the North by a Public Passage, and the land belonging to the Panch of Mali Caste, and on or towards the South by the said Haines Road, and were formerly in the occupation of Vithal Hariba and his tenants.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of February, 1913, at the hour of 4 O'clock (S.T.), in the after noon, the Sheriff of Bombay, will under and by virtue of the said Warrant for sale put up for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Opponent Hariba Vithal Varade, in the said lands and premises or so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs of previous execution and of the said Warrant of sale.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises, nor the title of the said Opponent Hariba Vithal Varade, to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Opponent Hariba Vithal Varade have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with the Proclamation, any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Applicants have not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith, when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in that case by the purchaser to the Sheriff, on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government, and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 8th day of January, 1913.

H. R. GREAVES,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. SMETHAM, BYRNE & Co.,
Attorneys-at-Law.

HOUSE, Bazaar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants' Diary, Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Re. 1-8. No. 6 dept. A. and N. Co-operative Society Ltd., Bombay.

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COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—

6¼ inch by 4¼ inch...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9¼ inch by 4¼ inch...Annas 14 per " *
*If printed on flap there will be an additional charge Re. 1 per 1,000.
8 13-16 inch by 3⅝ inch, Rs. 3½ per thousand*
*If printed on flap Re. 1 per thousand.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

EXPIRATION OF LEASE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the office of the "Bombay Gazette," Ltd., is REMOVED to Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle, where all communications from this date should be addressed.

By Order,
ROBERT HILL,
General Manager and Secretary.

S. S. "CITY OF PARIS."

A EUROPEAN SURGEON REQUIRED to act as SHIP'S DOCTOR, in return for passage Karachi to Liverpool. Successful applicant to join the Steamer at Karachi, not later than 24th instant. Apply giving full particulars to
Messrs. KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Home Street, Fort, Bombay.

WATSONIAN CLUB, BOMBAY BRANCH.

THE ANNUAL DINNER, of the above Club, will be held in Pyrkes Apollo Hotel, on FRIDAY, 17th inst., at 8-15 O'clock.
All members intending to be present, will please forward their names to the Honorary Secretary.
G. T. STUART MILNE,
Bank of Bombay.

FOUND.

6 BANK OF BOMBAY RECEIPTS for Interest on Government Securities, viz., 3 in the name of FRED CARVALHO, 2 in the name of MARIA ANGELIA CARVALHO, and 1 in that of T. CARVALHO. Owner to apply to JEHANGIR-SHAW DOSSABHOY BHIWANDIWALLA, at Station Terrace, Sleater Road.

NOTICE.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 31st December last, at the rate of 11 per cent. per annum and a bonus of 2 per cent. per annum both free from Income Tax will be payable on application on and after FRIDAY, the 10th instant, to registered shareholders on 31st December, 1912.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 2nd January, 1913.

ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

CONTRACT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the undermentioned 3 Contracts will be received by the Undersigned up to 1 P. M., on THURSDAY, the 6th February, 1913.

Forms of "TENDERS" and "SCHEDULE" can be had on application in writing to the Undersigned on payment of Re. 1 for each contract, which must invariably accompany the application, without which it will not be attended to.

CONTRACT NO. 1.

For the supply of Barley, Bran, Gram, Kulthi, Linseed, Oats, Oil-cake and Salt, from 1st April to 30th September, 1913.

CONTRACT NO. 2.

For the supply of Petty Stores from 1st April, 1913, to 31st March, 1914.

CONTRACT NO. 3.

For selling by auction on commission at Poona cast horses of this Depot from 1st April, 1913, to 31st March, 1914.

F. D. HUNT, Major, A. V. C.,
Offg. Supdt., Remount Depot, Ahmednagar.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS AT DELHI.

KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE DIAMOND AND RUBY RINGS.

On MONDAY, the 13th Inst. at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. R.A. Parakh and Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting mortgagor, Mr. W. Williams of Cinema-de-Luxe, and residing in Sargeant House, Barrow Road, Apollo Reclamation.

1 Gold ring set with diamonds in oval and three rubies in the centre.
1 Snake pattern gold ring set with diamonds and a pearl in the centre.
1 Gold ring set with diamonds and one pearl in the centre.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 13th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as set of drawing-room, suite of sofas and chairs, cupboards, writing, dressing, and wash-hand tables, tiled teapoys, writing desks, show cases, book stands and hatstands, screens, phonographs, with records, and iron safes, etc., etc.

By order of the Concerned—

1 case containing leather goods, such as horse collars, belts, braces, wriststraps, girths, collar boxes brush cases, book carriers, lady's bags, and purses, etc.

Property of a gentleman—

Wearing apparel, wooden trunks, Quackenbush rifle, six Chamber revolver of Wilkinson, London, etc.

At 2-30 P.M., (S. T.).

Several Gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 Light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 Light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 Light rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Gent's saddle with accessories.
1 Humber Motor-car, four cylinder, to seat four persons, with new tyres, in working order.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 10th January, 1913.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEAN SAVRI COTTON.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 11th instant, sell by Public Auction, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), opposite the Clock Tower of Prince's Dock, so in the Cocoanut Godown, by order of Mr. Nursey Moosji, and on account and risk of Messrs. Solomon Bros.—17 bores unclean Savri cotton.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 10th January, 1913.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE
EXCELSIOR
TO-NIGHT,
CAESAR BORGIA
Resuscitated from the Middle Ages.
POPE ALEXANDER VI.
The story of Sancia and the Tragedy.
THE DANDIES' CLUB
A DETECTIVE STORY :
CHARLIE COLMS DEFEATED.
The clever acrobatic performance of
THE SCHIAVONI TROUPE.
AT 10 P. M.,
MISS VIOLET FRAMPTON
AND
MR. JAMES McGRATH,
A Refined Drawing-room Entertainment, with Dance and Song
INTRODUCING
ALEXANDER'S RAGTIME BAND.

LAST WEEK'S
WILLISON'S
TENTED SHOWS.
ATTRACTION EXTRAORDINARY.
TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !
Rs. 200 WRESTLING Rs. 200.
NUR MAHOMED,
A member of the Circus,
SHANKER,
Who has an unbeaten record.
Rs. 200 WRESTLING Rs. 200.
Preceded by a fall
CIRCUS PROGRAMME.
TO-MORROW AND SUNDAY,
MATINEES AT 5 P. M.
Children admitted with special tickets issued to all Schools TO-DAY.
SEE YOUR LITTLE CHILD GETS ONE FREE MAIDANIA FREE.

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MR. BERNARD SHAW'S
Costume Play
THE
MAN OF DESTINY
will be staged by
BOMBAY AMATEURS
TO-DAY, FRIDAY, AND TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, 10TH AND 11TH JANUARY.
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. LORD SYDENHAM
IN AID OF THE
LADY CLARKE LEAGUE OF MERCY ENDOWMENT FUND.
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By kind permission
H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S BAND
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PRICES:—Rs. 4, 3, 2, and 1.
Boxes 30, 25, 20, and 15.
Plan now open at S. ROSE & Co.

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SATURDAY, 11TH JANUARY,
DANCE
DANCE.
BAND OF THE
7TH DRAGOON GUARDS.
SUNDAY, 12TH JANUARY,
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Special Morning Session
9 to 11 O'clock.
MILITARY BAND.
—— 9-30 P.M. ——
BAND CONCERT
BY THE
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Assisted by several well-known Vocalists.
Admission to Garden Restaurant, As. 8.
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BOXING TOURNAMENT,
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Reserved and Unreserved Seats.
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The Finest Pageantry of Pictures ever Produced.
A Wonderful Spectacle of Medioval War.
A Work of Beauty. Life and Colour in every Scene.
2,500 men and horses took part in the production of this great spectacular film.

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3 SHOWS NIGHTLY—7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11.

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The abiding peril of the orient is FEVER and its attendant dangers.
At the first sign of FEVER, AGUE, or INFLUENZA,
take Batliwala's Ague Mixture or Pills,
Re. 1 each.

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For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., Rs. 1-8 each.

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Cures ring-worm, Dhobiesitch, etc., in a day, Ans. 4 each.

Of all dealers, or of
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DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.
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GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from premature decay, or deficiency of the vital forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 12s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

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INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
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JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy ; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, at Homjee Street, Fort, Bombay.

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They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
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No slipping off the Nose.

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EMPRESS PALE
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HOUSEWIFE'S FRIEND
Fine Household Soaps.
Can be obtained everywhere
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Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A LADY DOCTOR, for the Tatta Female Dispensary. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials, before 31st January, 1913, to
THE PRESIDENT,
Tatta Municipality, Karachi District, Sind.

WANTED.—Experienced MANAGING CLERK thoroughly conversant with Shipping business, Correspondence, and Accounts. Salary Rs. 300 per month, with prospects, to really suitable man. Apply stating age, qualifications, and full particulars of previous experience, together with references to THE AGENT, Port-Said Salt Association Ltd., Post Box 175, Calcutta.

WANTED A PURE EUROPEAN RESIDENT GOVERNESS for up-country, age 20 to 25 for two boys. Must have knowledge of KINDERGARTEN. Salary Rs. 100, all found. Apply Box No. 3, care of this Paper.

WANTED, in Apollo Bunder or neighbourhood FLAT for two Englishmen, furnished or unfurnished. Reply giving particulars and rent to Box No. 791, care of The "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED AT ONCE, AN EXPERIENCED Eurasian or English SHORTHAND-LADY TYPIST. Apply stating salary expected, and sending copies of testimonials (without both of which no application will be entertained) to Box No. 756, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—2 FIRST CLASS PRINTING MACHINE MEN, those used to half demy and better Class Jobbing Work only need Apply to Box No. 468, care of this Paper.

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WANTED AT ONCE, Eurasian (Female) to LEARN BOOK-BINDING, Experience Unnecessary. Apply to Box No. 855, care of this Paper.

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Worli.
Telephone No. 2270.

TO LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bed-room with verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bath Room, Shower and W. C. Use of Dining-room, etc. Overlooking Sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box 460, care of "Bombay Gazette".

CANVAS
DAVID CORSAR & SONS
BEST FLAX CANVAS
For full particulars apply :—
SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.
A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I. M. S.
PRICE ANNAS TWO ; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

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B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. WAX, CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL. MOTOR OILS A & B. Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS

LONDON, JAN. 8] BOMBAY, JAN. 9.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pkss.	Minns.
2½-2½ per cent. Consols	75 5-16		1-16
3 do. Rentes	89 1-2		unchgd
5½-2 do. Sterling Loan	91 3-16		unchgd
do. do. Gov. Securities	63 5-8		unchgd
Bar silver in London Spot	29 3-9		unchgd
do. 2 months' hence	29 3-8		unchgd
Bar silver in New York	53 3-4		unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris	25.9	0-1	unchgd
do. do. at Berlin	20.47	1-8	unchgd
do. do. New York	4.83 3-8	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate	5		since
do. Short London Bills	17th Oct		
3 months' sight	4 1-2		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight	4 3-16		unchgd
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	5		1-8
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	5		1-8
Interest day-to-day Loans	3 1-4		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans	3 5-8		unchgd

Bar Gold, ... 77-9 unchgd.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Steady.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £125,000.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for ...Rs 1,20,00,000

Rupees 82,20,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 18,40,000 do to Bombay.
" 11,50,000 do to Madras.

Rs. 63,10,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-16d (Min. Rate) received 10 per cent above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-16d, (Min. Rate) received 10 per cent above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16/06.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS :—

Rupees 26,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 22,00,000 do to Bombay.
" 8,00,000 do to Madras.

Rs. 56,99,000.

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 3-32d. (Min. Rate) received 10 per cent above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 3-32d. (Min. Rate) received 10 per cent above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16/10.

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including Rs 1,23,90,000 in Public Sale... ...Rs. 1,23,90,000

Amount to be allotted next week ...Rs. 1,00,90,000

COTTON

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady. Good business done
Futures	Quiet.
Manchester	Steady with a moderate demand
Total sales	14,000 bales.
Sold on speculation and for Export	1,500 "
Imports	11,000 "
Mid-American	7·09+03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10·05+05

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar-Apl.	Apr.-May.	May.-June
6·82	6·81	6·80	6·78	6·76
+02	+02	+02	+02	+01
June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	
6·74	6·71	6·60	6·42	
+01	+01	unchgd	—01	

New York 11 a.m., March 12·59 May. 12·68.
New York official Noon call Mar. 12·52 May. 12·54
New Orleans 10 a.m., March May. Closed.

NEW YORK—

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	23,000
" Receipts at " last year	25,000
" Exports to Great Britain	13,000
" Exports to Continent	29,000
Spot Cotton	13·10 unchgd
Futures—Month of Mar. 12·43—05	Advanced early on favourable cables and declined later on commission house liquidation.
Futures—Month of May. 12·50—03	

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	12 7-8—1-3
Futures month of Mar.	Holiday.
Futures month of May.	do.
Tone of Spot Cotton	Quiet.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi	Nominal
Do. Months—	.....
Do. Name of Ports—	.....
Wheat White Karachi	39 3-4+1-4
Do. Months	Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Hull—Sellers	
Wheat Red Karachi	39 3-8+1-8
Do Months—	Jan.-Feb.—Hull—Sellers
Tone—Firm.	
Austrian Wheat	unchgd.

SEEDS.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship	48 1-2—1-3
Do. Months—	March-May
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.	
Tone—Quiet.	
Linseed Calcutta	45 1-4
Do. Months—	April-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Done and Buyers.	Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	42 5-8—1-3
Do. Months—	Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Done.	

COTTONSEED—

Bombay Cottonseed Market	26 14 6 —0 0 6
Jan.-Feb.—Hull—Sellers—Steady.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)	13 3-4 +1-8
RUBBER—	
Para Rubber	4s 6—1-4d
	Jan.-Feb—Sellers—Dull.
METALS—	
Standard Copper G M B	£ 88 —1-4
Copper Braziers	£ 7 3-8 unchgd
Yellow Metal	£ 75 3-9—3-8
FREIGHTS—	
Coals—Cardiff, to Bombay Canal	13-6 Nominal.
BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW—	
Finest Australian Beef Tallow	35-0
" Mutton Tallow	41-3
General Tone of Tallow Auction—Quiet.	
SUGAR—	
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags)	12 6 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipment—Jan.-Mar.—Value.	
Tone—Steady. Very little doing.	
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India	12s 6 unchgd
Do Months of Shipments	Feb.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Almost nominal.	
German Beet-root 50 p.c.	9 3+3-4d.
Months of Shipments	Jan.—Sellers
	9 7 3-4 unchgd—May—Sellers
Tone.—Opened steady.	
E A & similar Crystal C & F India	13 11 3-4 unchgd
Months of Shipments	Mar-Aug.—Sellers.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay	12 1 1-2
Months of Shipments	Jan.—Value.
Tone—Easier.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 10×18 C and F Calcutta	
Do.	12 3 3-4—Jan.-Feb.—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi	
Do.	12 5 1-4—Jan.-Feb.—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta	
Do.	12 9—Jan.-Dec.—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi	
Do.	12 6 1-2—Jan.-Feb.—Value.
Tone—Quiet. Only limited business.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [9TH JAN., 1913

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
2 Boxes Gold Bain.	Rs. 96,000	London	Mercantile Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 8th Jan. 1913

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	26	31,536
B. B. and C. I. Railway	52	63,411

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

The Cash balance of the Bank of Bengal is 46 lakhs down, and the Bank rate has to-day been raised 1 per cent. now stands at 8 per cent.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1 1-6d. T. T. and 1s. 4 3 3-32d. on Demand, but there has been little enquiry for Bank remittance. Private Bills are still scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 4 1-16d
Demand Drafts	1s. 4 3-32
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-8d. to 11-32d.
Do. do forward	1s. 4 5-16d. Mar.
Do. do Francs	171 3-4
Do. do Marks	133 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	152 1-2
Shanghai "	212
Japan "	148 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 94 7-8 for Cash and 95 for the settlement and advanced 1-8 during the early part of the day. Small fluctuations subsequently occurred and rates close as under. A fair business has been done.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	94 15 0
1st Settlement	"	95 2 0 buyers.

BULLION :—

Yesterday bar silver in London closed steady and unchanged at 22 3-8 both for ready and for delivery in two months. New York was also unchanged at 62 3-4. The local market opened at 72.5 1-6 ex-duty for the first settlement and has declined 1-4 during the day with a moderate business passing. Closing rates for all deliveries are given below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	Rs.	23 15 0
Australian "	"	23 15 0
Sovereigns "	"	15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready	"	72 11 6
1st Settlement	"	73 1 6
2nd Settlement	"	73 7 6
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready	"	82 1 0
1st Settlement	"	82 7 0
2nd Settlement	"	82 13 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

A further small decline is advised from New York, the new Orleans futures Market having been closed for a holiday. The local market opened quiet but steady, the rate for good Broach being Rs 332. There has been some enquiry for High Class Oomras descriptions and at Colaba a moderate business was done, the market remaining fairly steady throughout the day. At the close the tone is steady at our quotations as given below.

In ready cotton the enquiry has been chiefly for high-class lots, rates for which are maintained.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs.	334-5	March.
Good M. G. Broach	Rs.	322	"
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hingughat	"	338	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	"	335	"
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	"	327-8	"
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	"	319	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	"	303	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	"	293	"
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	281	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals	"	269	Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	Quiet
Estimated Sales	12,000 bales.
Total Imports	9,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr
6·79	6·78	6·76
+03	+03	+04
Apr.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
6·75	6·73	6·71
+03	+03	+03
July-August.	Aug.-Sept	Sept.-Oct.
6·68	6·58	6·41
+03	+02	+04

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is easier.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	8 0 0 BT.
April-May	"	8 12 6 B.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is quiet but steady.

We quote :—

Brown Delhi April-May	Rs.	8 5 6 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready	"	7 10 0 BT
Yellow "	"	8 5 0 "

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Firm.

Bold White 85 p.c.	Rs.	58 8 0
Mimbara	"	58 8 0
Black Kutni	"	48 8 0
Red Khandwa	"	54 0 0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	12 14 0 BT

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Steadier. We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	39 0 0

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	27 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Steady.

We quote :—

Bold	Rs.	46 8 0
Small	"	45 8 0

MOWRASEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	8 9 0 BT

WHEAT :—

The market is firm,

We quote :—

White Pussi ready 85 p.c.	Rs.	5 7 6 RT
White Delhi April-May	"	5 8 9 B.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay			1,737 1-2
Bank of India			65
Eastern Bank			94
Indian Specie			71 1-2

MILLS.

David			495
Kohinoor			800
Manockji Petit			3,150
New Great Eastern			266 1-4
Standard			1,400

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary			161
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference			181
Colaba Land and Mill			1,500
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate			21 3-4
Thacker and Co			487 1-2

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley			570

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton		7,236 bales.
Wheat		16,637 cwts.
Linseed		604 "
Rapeseed		66 "
Gingellyseed		15,345 "
Poppyseed		38 "
Groundnuts		6,760 "
Castorseed		869 "
Rice		34,005 "
Myrabollams		3,901 "
Cottonseed		12,767 "
Mowraseed		122 "
Gram		5,406 "
Joowar		1,702 "
Maize		nil
Barley		60 "

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	25,000	Bales
Exports to Great Britain	13,000	do.
Exports to Continent	27,000	do.
Spot Cotton at New York	13·10	—10
Future Cotton at New York—Mar.	12·43	—5
Future Cotton at New York—May	12·50	—3
Tone Market at closing Spot—Quiet—Futures—Steady		

General Tone Market opened:—

Lower and early advanced on unfavorable cables later declined owing to commission house liquidation.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 8.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans	12 7-8	
Future Cotton at New Orleans—	Holiday	
Future Cotton at New Orleans—		

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 8.

COTTON.

Futures.	Latest closing.	To-days closing.
Jan.-Feb.	6·80	6·82
Feb.-Mar.	6·79	6 81
Mar.-Apl.	6·78	6·80
Apl.-May	6·76	6·78
May-June	6·75	6·76
June-July	6·73	6·74
July-Aug.	6·70	6·71
Aug.-Sept.	6·60	6·60
Sep.-Oct.	6·43	6·42

Prices at 10·5 a. m.

Liverpool, Jan. 8.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot ... ... Quiet.

Do. The Liverpool market closed for futures ... ... do

Do. The Liverpool market closed for East Indian ... ... do.

Total Day's Sales ... ... 14,000 bales.

Sales on spec and export ... ... 1,500 do

Total Sales of Surat ... ...

Total Day's Imports 10,000

Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ... 10 1-16+1-16

Mid American at Liverpool ... 7·09+3

Yarns—Unchanged but tone firm.

Manchester Piece Goods Market is firm with rather improved enquiry.

Fair enquiry for prints. Good enquiry for white Sarreafow.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c Befraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...Apl.-May—Ldn.—45 3 Sellers.

Do. Bombay ex-ship (per 416lbs) ...Jan.-Feb.—Dunkirk—50 3 "

Do. La Plata...Jan.-Feb.—Hamburg—42 6 "

Do. Tone of Market at close ... Quiet

Do. Tendency of the Market ... .

Linseed Oil Spot Pipes. Jan.—£24 0 0 "

do ...Mar.-Apr.—£25-10-0 "

Do. Tone of Market at close ... Quiet

Rapeseed Canal...Jan.-Feb.—Hamburg 42 3 "

Do. Tone of Market at close ... Quiet.

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ...Jan.-Feb.—Antwerp 50 6 "

Do. Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship...Jan.-Feb—Antwerp— Nomi

Do. Ferozepore usual bold ... Jan.-Feb—Antwerp— Nomi

Do. Tone of Market at close ... Steady

Cotton seed. Bombay parcels ... Jan.-Feb.—Full—£6-15-3— "

Do. Tone of Market at Close... ... Firm

Gingelly seed. Bombay 15 p.c....Jan.-Feb.—London 60 9 "

Wheat. Choice white Karachi ...Jan.-Feb.—London—39 9 "

Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) ...Jan.-Feb.—London 39 4 1-2 "

Do. Club No. 2 ...Jan.-Feb.—London - 39 9 "

Do. Choice white Delhi ... Nomi

Do. Tone of Market at close ... Firm

Do. South Australian ... ...No sellers

Do. Rozario Santa Fe 62 lbs ... do

Do. Red Graded American per central Jan.— ... 7 5 1-4

LONDON, Jan. 8.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg ...Jan.—9 3 —Sellers

German Beet-root. 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg ...Feb.—9 5 1-4 —Sellers

" Closing Tone of Market ... Steady.

German Granulated C. and F. India, (double Bags) Jan.-Feb.— 12 2 1-4—Sellers

German Granulated C. and F. India, (double Bags) Feb.-Mar.— 12 5 1-4—Sellers

German Closing Tone Market ... ... Steady

Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India ...Jan.-Feb.—12 5 1-4 —Sellers

Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India ...Feb.-Mar.—12 5 1-4 —Sellers

Do. closing Tone of Market.— Quiet

Mauritius Crystals...Jan.— 12 6 —Sellers

" Closing Tone of Market Steady

E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— Jan.-Feb—13 6 —Sellers

E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags— Feb.-Mar.—13 6 —Sellers

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REGULAR daily through Service between Bombay and the Principal Cities in the United Provinces, Oudh, the Punjab and North-West Frontier Provinces.

BOGIE STOCK, ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND FANS.

RESTAURANT CAR.

EASE, COMFORT AND LUXURY ENSURED.

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

DOWN from Bombay. H. M.		UP to Bombay. H. M.
19-15...Dep.	Bombay ..... Arr.	12-35
0-23...Arr.	Manmad ..... "	7-13
10-21... "	Bhopal ..... "	21- 5
12-58... "	Bina ..... "	18-35
15-26... "	Jhansi ..... "	15-32
17-23... "	Gwalior ..... "	13-42
19-34... "	Agra Cantonment ..... "	11-20
20-36... "	Muttra ..... "	10-19
23- 0... "	Delhi ..... Dep.	8- 0
23-25...Dep.	Delhi ..... Arr.	7-28
2-52...Arr.	Amballa Cantonment ..... "	2-51
5-29... "	Ludhiana ..... "	1-13
5-58... "	Phillaur ..... "	0-50
6-37... "	Jullundur ..... "	0- 6
8-19... "	Amritsar ..... "	22-24
9-25... "	Lahore ..... "	18-13
14-23... "	Lala Musa ..... "	15-35
18-36... "	Rawalpindi ..... "	11-29
23-18... "	Peshawar Cantonment ...Dep.	6-54

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

DOWN H. M.		UP H. M.
19-15.....Dep.	Bombay ..... Arr.	12-35
23- 0.....Arr.	Delhi Dep.	8- 0
23-25.....Dep.	Delhi Arr.	7-28
2-52.....Arr.	Amballa Dep.	3-55
3-35.....Dep.	Amballa Arr.	2-51
5-28.....Arr.	Kalka Dep.	1- 0
6-15.....Dep.	Kalka Arr.	0-15
12-48.....Arr.	Simla ..... Dep.	18- 0

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.

DOWN H. M.		UP H. M.
19-15.....Dep.	Bombay ..... Arr.	12-35
16-15..... "	Jhansi ..... "	15- 5
18- 7.....Arr.	Orai ..... "	13- 8
20-14..... "	Cawnpore ..... "	10-55
21-46..... "	Lucknow ..... Dep.	9-45

For up journey read from bottom to top on right hand side.

A. C. Rumboll,
GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta	...	Jan.—12
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta	...	June-Dec.—10 8 1-6
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi	...	Jan.—12 1 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi	...	June-Dec.—10 9 3-4
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta	...	Jan.—13 5 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta	...	June-Dec.—11 11 1-4
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi	...	Jan.—13 7
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi	...	—June-Dec.—12 0 3-4
Closing Tone of Market	...	Quiet
Special Feature	...	With little doing

LONDON, Jan. 8.

METALS.

		£ s. d.
Copper, Standard G M B	...	76 0 0
" Best English Selected	...	81 15 0
" Braziers	...	87 10 0
" Tone of Market	...	Quiet
Hard Spelter	...	23 0 0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool	...	238 0 0
Yellow Metal	...	7 3-8
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 G. G. O. B I, p.c. F O B Lpool	...	12 10 0
Belgium Iron Bar No. 2	...	6 1 0
Pig Iron, No. 3 Cleveland	...	3 7 9
" No. 3 Cleveland F O B Middlesboro	...	3 8 9
" " Gartsherrie	...	4 3 0
Lead Pig English	...	18 10 0
Silver, Spot	...	29 3-8
" 2 months hence	...	29 3-8
" Tone of Market	...	Quiet
Special Feature	...	.....

LONDON, Jan. 8.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot	...	29 3-8
Silver 2 months	...	29 3-8
" Closing Tone of Market		Quiet.
" Rentes, etc, of the Market		Unchanged
Rentes 3 per cent	...	£ 89 1-4
Consols 2½ per cent	...	£ 75 3-8
Indian Stock 3 1-2 per cent	...	£ 91
Sterling loan	...	£ 91
Govt Securities, 3 per cent	...	£ 78
Bapee Paper 3 1-2 per cent	...	£ 63 5-8
Bar Gold per oz	...	77-9
Opening Tone of Finance Market		Steady
Closing "		do
Bank of England Rate of Discount is		5 per cent
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight.		1 3 29-32
London at Paris Fcs	...	25·19
Berlin cheques on London Mks	...	20·47
New York (Demand Bills) dols	...	4 86 3-8
Interest day to day loans	...	3
" 7 days Market loans	...	3 3-4
Discount Bank Bills 3 months sight.		4 7-16
" " 6 "		4 1-16
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	...	5
" " 6 "	...	5

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 8.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day, for Rs. 120,00,000,

Rs. 33,20,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 18,40,000 " to Bombay.
" 11,50,000 " to Madras.

" 63,10,000

Tenders on Calcutta, at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received 10 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay, at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received 10 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·06.

Telegraphic Transfers :—

Rs. 26,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta
" 22,80,000 " to Bombay
" 8,00,000 " to Madras

" 56,80,000

Tenders on Calcutta, at 1s 4 3-32d. (Min. Rate) received 10 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay, at 1s. 4 3-32d. (Min. Rate) received 10 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·10.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales, Rs. 1,23,90,000.

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 1,00,00,000.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

WOOLLEN GOODS.

General Tone of Market—Firm

RUBBER.

Fine Hard Para Rubber—Jan.-Feb.—4 6 —Sellers

General Tone of Market ... ... Quiet

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 9.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales	12,000
Tone of Market	Steady.

Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool—

Futures.	Latest closing.	To-days opening.
Jan.-Feb.	6·82	6·80
Feb.-Mar.	6·81	6·79
Mar.-Apl.	6·80	6·78
Apl.-May	6·78	6·76
May-June	6·76	6·74
June-July	6·74	6·72
July-Aug.	6·71	6·69
Aug.-Sept.	6·60	6·58
Sept.-Oct.	6·43	6·40

Prices at 10-5 a.m.

SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS, LD.

The approximate earnings for the week ending 21st Dec. 1912, were Rs. 3,270, making the total earning for the period 1st January 1912 to 21st Dec. 1912 Rs. 1,63,927.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name, and address of the sender, are Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

TROTTER—January 4, at the Station Hospital, Rawalpindi, from enteric fever, Captain Gilbert Ralph Abercromby John Trotter, 56th Punjabi Rifles, Frontier Force.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

"Maidania." 5-30 p.m. to 11-30 p.m.

Willison's Tented Shows at "Maidania," 9 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 12 p.m.

Maxim :—"There is nothing in life so important as to think before you act."—L. A. Mallory.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Macedonia" will leave Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. to-morrow.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-1.
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-30	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	13-20	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Gujerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	17-0
Weekly Boat Express every Friday (from 18th October to 27th December 1912)		12-0

MUSIC AT "MAIDANIA."—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. F. A. Smith and Officers, the Band of the 2nd Q. V. O. R. L. I. will play the following programmes of music at "Maidania" this evening, under the direction of Mr. F. Lemose, Bandmaster :—

First programme.

March	Imperial Edward ..... Sousa
Selection ...	The Orchi ..... Monckton
Valse	The Druid's Prayer ..... Daveson
Characteristic	The Ullan's Call ..... Kaloneg
Selection	The Arcadians ..... Talbot
Valse	La Vabe D'Amour ..... Cremony
Two-Step ...	I'll Dance till Sun Breaks through ..... Joyce

Second Programme.

March	Light Infantry ..... Kral
Selection	The Spring Chicken ..... Monckton
Valse	Dar Erin ..... Encalo si
Egyptian Serenade.	Amina ..... Lincke
Moreoan	Espanola ..... Jungmann
Valse	L'doure Supreme ... Lother
Two-Step	The Whistler & his Dog. Pryor

MUSIC AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 6 p. m. to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails consisting of specially superscribed correspondence Singapore, for China and Japan per s. s. "Totomi Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m., to-morrow instead of as previously advertised.

THE TRANSPORT "PLASSY."—Messages for the Transport "Plassy" will be accepted up to 5 p. m. of the 10th instant.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—The Sessions of the Students' Brotherhood will be re-opened on Sunday the 12th instant when the opening address of the Session will be delivered by Prof. S. L. Joshi, M. A., of the Baroda College, at 9-30 a. m. in the Hall of the Prathana Mandir, on. "The value of Ideals in life" a message to collegeman. The Rev. Dr. Scott M. A., D. D. has kindly consented to preside.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY SOCIETY, BOMBAY.—In connection with the St. Andrew's dinner recently held in Bombay, the following donations have been made from the funds remaining in hand :—To Bombay Scottish Orphanage, Rs. 200 ; to Scottish National Memorial to Walter, Lord High Steward of Scotland, a hero of Bannockburn, (£2) Rs. 30 ; total Rs. 230. A small balance has been retained for carrying on the secretarial duties of the Society in 1913.

THEATRICALS.—Mr. Maurice Bandmann has arranged with Mr. Henry Dallas to run himself and company for a period of twelve months throughout India and the Far East. Mr. Dallas has brought out from England a first class comedy company, and is at present playing at my Theatre Royal here, in Calcutta, to packed houses. His repertoire includes the latest London successes such as "Baby Mine", "The Glad Eye", "Bella Donna", "The Woman in the Case", What Every Woman Knows', etc. His pieces are remarkably well staged, in fact they are each an exact replica of the original London production. The Dallas Comedy Company will be visiting Bombay in due course.

INQUESTS.

SUICIDE WITH OPIUM.

The Coroner, Mr. G. F. Chalk, held an inquest yesterday, touching the death of a Hindu, Kashinath Jaiwant Kulkarni, who was working in a shop situated at Thakordwar-road.

The evidence showed that the deceased had been ailing with fever for some time past. Yesterday he was found to be suffering from the effects of opium poisoning, and was taken over to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where he died. The deceased in a letter admitted having taken a dose of opium to put an end to himself.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

A HINDU WOMAN'S SUICIDE.

At the Morgue the Coroner, Mr. J. F. Chalk, held an inquest, yesterday, on view of the body of a Hindu woman, named Savitri, aged about 25.

The deceased lived with her husband Pandu Dhondu at Bholwada. On Saturday last she was scolded by him for bringing home only a portion of her earnings. This caused her to leave the house in a fit of anger and she was next heard of when her body was found floating in a well close by.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

AS refreshing as a plunge in the surf is the general verdict on Dr. Beasch's Spearmint Dentifrice Creme the favourite dentifrice of the Americans. Cleanses and beautifies the teeth, strengthens the gums and destroying germs purifies the breath. Tooth Elexir is for those who prefer liquid. Samples and literature post free from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

TROOPING SEASON.

Departure of "Plassy."

The hired transport "Plassy," Commander F. S. Andrews, R. N. R. sailed yesterday for Southampton with details consisting of 44 officers, 29 ladies and 13 children ; 12 warrant officers, 18 women and 31 children; 835 non-commissioned officers

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Hanlwen 2612 tons Captain C. M ...d arrived in Bombay harbour on Tuesday from ...ance December 14, with ballast.

The Hansa Line steamer Molikefel-, 3083 tons, ...ptain F. Schaerder will sail to-day for Hamburg ...d Bremen via Karachi with a general and some ...tion cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Pundua ...156 tons Captain A. R. Williams will sail to-day ...r South and East Africa ports with a general ...rgo and 8 cabin and 200 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND R.I.M. VESSELS.

H M S Highflyer..Capt C E ...eMurrier...R N Flagship
H M S Dalhousie ..Comdr C G Sinclair ... Troopship
H M S Alert ....Comdr H O Somerville ....Sloop
H M S Sphinx ... .Comdr Geo. J Todd ....Spl Ser Sl

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JAN 9.

Arcadia ....3513 Jackson ....P & O Co
Karoa ....8791 Potter .... P & O Co
Baroda ....1899 penny ....Barrea 9-1 18
M M & Co
Clan MacNaughton ...8103 McPherson ... J F and Co
Delphinula ....4749 Hickey...Shanghai ...24-1-13
Dunrobin ....2919 Barr ....T M & Co
Hanlwen .....2312 Tod..... ....
Kintail ....2,254 saunders..... .....T M & Co
Lawee .....1417 Bain..... .....Arab Stm Ltd
Linga .....900 Manley ....M M and Co
Madawaska..... ..Oomar Muhits .....Tucker & Boat
Mueller ....250 Nacoda ....Persian Govt
Neuri .....911 March ...Persian Gulf ...B & P S N Co
Rakula .....3490 Smith..... .....W & A G & Co
Salsette ....2491 Llewellin ... ..Aden ....P & O Co
Sumador .....3037 Crabbin ...Calcutta .....T M & Co
Reis ....860 Knudsen .... & C & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JAN. 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Navarra	2847	Millisen			T M & Co
B Himalaya	3700	Evans		Shanghai	15-1 P & O Co
C&R Okhla	3436	Hitchings		Karachi	12-1 M M & Co
F Penhale	1329	Poplam		Port Said	13-1 W & A G & Co
H Barala	1899	Batter			M M and Co
K Totomi Maru	2464	Mocker		Kobe	10-1
M Memark	2205	Peter			T M & Co
N Moltkefels	3084	Schanider		Hamburg	10-1-13 W & A Graham & Co
O Pundua	2726	Rose			M M & Co
Q Dalhousie	2999	Pohan		Kobe etc	10-1-13 T M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Lord Ormonde	2533	Grivon			M M & Co
3 Bosgeuz	3360	A Parma		Antwerp	S N Co
4 Gymeric	2593	Revil		London	13-3 W & A G & C.
5 Ischia	2481	Belsito	Kobe		R Line
6 Sevilla	4187	Mazzanini	Genoa		15-1 R Line
7 Udine	3393	Rovetta			15-1 M M & Co
8 Roxburg	2346	Harrison		Genoa	21-1 Morison & Co
8 E F Ferdinand	3906	Leeur	Kobe	A L S N Co	
9 Licataofels	3128	Wallpooff	Karachi	12-1 W & A Graham & Co	
10&11 City of Paris	5315	Campbell	&c	K N & Co	
12&13 Macedonia	5245	Bennett	London	11-1-13 P & O Co	
14 Kola	570	Elton	Tusreh	M M and Co	
16 Mansuri	2042	Gore	Jeddah	B & P S N Co	
16 Alavi	2234	Gray	Jeddah	3-1 B & P S N Co	

P & O Dock

Edith	1815	Beeching	Repairing ... J M & Co M W D O
Saraswati	443	Graham	Repairing B & S N Co Ld
Netravati	699	Faki	N F ... N F ... Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
9	Haulwen	Tod	Venice Dec. 14
	Scindia	...	Liverpool &c.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
9	Barcola	Penny	Basreh &c
	Clan Menab	Grant	Chittagong
	Kola	Elton	Basreh &c.
	Plassy	H T Andrews	Southampton

The following vessels obtained portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Mottefels Schneider for Hamburg &c.
" Pundua William for Natal &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Okhla, for Abadan.
" Lord Ormonde for Antwerp &c.
" Haulwen for Philadelphia.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman Line steamer "City of Birmingham", left Suez outward bound on the 8th instant and is due to arrive in the evening of the 17th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—JAN. 9.

FOR LONDON.

Macedonia s—20 cwts wax Kassam; 1,247 cwts cotton-seed, Salli Bros; 3 bales carpets Thos Cook and Sons.

FOR HULL.

Lord Ormonde s—3,000 cwts cottonseed, G Bhimji.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Roxbury s—14,707 cwts groundnuts; E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Gymeric s—520 cwts linseed, C Boggiano and Co; 1,300 cwts old iron, M Sheriff and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Scilla s—500 cwts linseed, K Devchand and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat Salli Bros; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 1,001 cwts linseed, C Boggiano and Co; 55 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Navarra s—4,000 cwts linseed, Salli Bros; 4,029 cwts groundnuts, G Bhimji; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, E S Lloyd and Co 7,000 cwts groundnuts, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Navarra s—6,575 cwts Myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co; 1,302 cwts mustar seed, A Bleicheck and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ostmark s—935 bales cotton, The Bombay Co Ltd; 36 bales hemp, E Coomersey; 220 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ostmark s—100 bales hemp, J N Kapadia.
Moltkefels s—40 bales cotton, Salomon Bros; 3 1-2 cwts Ghanoy medicine R Jeswandas and Co; 1,000 cwts, linseed, Salli Bros.

FOR BREMEN.

Ostmark s—4,002 cwts gingelly-eed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Bakio s—3,699 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co; 10, bales cotton waste, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bregenz s—55 bales cotton, The Bombay Co Ltd; 260 cwts gum, G Sojpal; 2,031 1-4 cwts Gingellyseed, G Bhimji; 2,910 cwts groundnuts, G Bhimji; 12,000 cwts gingellyseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Bregenz s—52 1-2 cwts gum, G Sojpal.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Bregenz s—10 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Himalaya s—81 1-4 cwts Sharkfins, E Mahomed; 37 cwts Buffer pickers, 5 cwts almonds, 1 1-4 cwts betelnuts, 4 1-2 cwts gram, 1 1-2 cwts cocoed. and 3 cwts massoor, L Hurjiwan; 78 1 1.2 cwts sharkfins and 3 cwts fishmaws, E Dhanji; 266 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 112 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy.

Totomi Maru s—25 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 14 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Himalaya s—250 bales cotton, Framji Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Banca s—300 bales cotton M. N. Dedalite, 1,500 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Totonimaru s—64 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Himalaya s—10 cwts. coffee, C. M. Benhsia and Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Totomi Maru s—1 bale cotton, The Japan cotton, Trading Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Totomi Maru s—31 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 100 bales cotton, M B Kaisha, 400 bales cotton, M H Dedashte.

THE
WHEEL O' FORTUNE.

NEW STORY
BY
LOUIS TRACY.

The "Bombay Gazette" has secured the serial rights of the new story by the well-known Anglo-Indian author, Mr. LOUIS TRACY. The second instalment will be published on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 11TH.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

GRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 6 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4 0 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4 0 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 0 0	do.
do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 6 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

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"BYSTANDER," 6th November, 1912, writes of NAPIER Cars:

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENCE.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No 208, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Friday, 10th January, 1913.

PROBLEMS OF DISEASE INFECTION.

It is an increasingly clear fact that the closer the knowledge the medical man is able to get of the mode of infection of the various disease germs, the nearer he is likely to get to a successful method of treatment and of prevention. The recent Huxley lecture, delivered by Professor Simon Flexner, Director of the Laboratories of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York, dealing as it does with the important topic of infection and its control, and incidentally with several diseases which are the scourges of India, is of more than passing interest. Professor Flexner is accepted as an authority on the subject of his lecture, and the account of the extensive experiments he has been conducting with the aid of the other members of the Research Institute, will be of especial value to those engaged in this department of medical research. Much in the lecture is technical, and meant only for the profession, but some of the facts he elucidates concern intimately the layman. Research workers in diseases have known the chagrin of disappointment which comes from long continued, but unsuccessful experiments, and in India the problems connected with plague, Kala-azar, and dengue, etc., long seemed impossible of solution. Even now, though the experiments being conducted by the members of the Indian Medical Service, have thrown great light on many difficulties, it is recognised by all that the end is far distant. But great advances have been made in some directions, and it is easily apparent that these have been rendered possible by the discovery of facts related to the mode of infection. The identification of certain parasites as the conveyers of a disease led to the discovery of the means by which the germ was carried to another person. The modes of infection are many, and every year we seem to hear of new methods by which human kind can be attacked, until it makes us fear to breathe, lest we should become victims. It is right that every possible source and method of infection should be carefully and critically examined, and despite the somewhat unpleasant feeling the knowledge of these innumerable methods of conveyance gives us, the interests of science and public health demand as complete a knowledge as possible in order that its presence may be combated by the most effective measures.

Professor Flexner has especially devoted his attention to a disease which has recently given cause for very serious alarm in all parts of the world. Infantile paralysis has been known for many years, but only within the last seven or eight has it appeared in epidemic form, and literally encircled the globe. While its symptoms were well-known, this epidemic form revealed new features which demanded investigation, and Professor Flexner and others have given much time and thought to the experiments. It has been proved by experience that one of the most successful methods by means of which a knowledge of a disease germ may be obtained, is by the transmission into some animal. If done successfully, the transmission is often the means of throwing a great flood of light on the evil agent, and of removing much error concerning the subject. Though the main topic of his lecture deals with this dangerous and infectious disease, in the course of his treatment of the subject he reveals his method of working. There have been many medicals who have submitted to be inoculated by some disease in order that close observations might be made of the course it ran, and there are cases on record where lives have been laid down as the result of these experiments. Human life is too valuable to throw away haphazard, and the toll would be too great to exact if we expected to gain all our knowledge in this way. The experiments on animals have been very fruitful, and the successful transmission by means of these has led to many valuable discoveries. Some diseases have, as yet, defied all experiments, no one so far having successfully inoculated monkeys with scarlet fever, though recently some one claimed to have conveyed the germ to an anthropoid ape, a claim which still requires confirmation. Though the experimentalists have not always been able to report success, Professor Flexner, in his lecture, was able to show that, as far as this partiaular disease is concerned, he has transmitted the disease through an indefinite number of monkeys. Having got so far he was able to carry out a long series of experiments to reach some conclusions as to the way in which the fatal disease is transmitted.

Recent research has shown that some diseases are carried by insects. Plague bacilli are known to be inoculated into man by rat fleas, and while there may be other sources of infection, there seems every likelihood if the rodents could be completely destroyed that the greatest factor would be removed; bed-bugs have been shown to be the agents in the conveyance of Kala-azar, perhaps not conclusively, and in the experiments in the Rockefeller Institute, successful transmissions were made by means of those which fed on the blood of inoculated monkeys; the stable fly is also proved to be an agent in some diseases. Having proved this as a method of infection, at least so far as some animals are concerned, medical men are in a position to better attack the problem of prevention. Domestic animals have been experimented on, but the results are not conclusive. These discoveries have a great value to the Indian researcher, for he is able to continue with increased knowledge, his work on those diseases which are peculiar to India, and which cause so great devastation throughout the land. The reports of the last Malaria Conference, held in Madras, showed how alive the Indian Medical Service is to the many problems related to the transmission of plague, cholera, dengue, and other infectious diseases. One of the most striking and valuable results of the experiment conducted in the Rockefeller Institute, in connection with this disease, is the fact that if recovery takes place, a high and enduring degree of immunity ensues. There have been many outcries against inoculation, but the findings of Professor Flexner will go far to confirm the belief of those who have encouraged inoculation as a safeguard for infectious diseases. In this direction seems to lie the solution of prevention. The isolation of infected persons has its great use, but the system of inoculation appears to open out the likeliest way of successful prevention. The results gained as the outcome of these carefully planned experiments in connection with infantile paralysis, lead one to hope that ere long the yet unsolved problems of India's scourges will be unravelled, and the fair land relieved of its heavy burden.

An Egyptian Worthy.

Zobeir Pasha, whose death is reported, was at one time a considerable figure in Egyptian politics and loomed large in Anglo-Egyptian relations especially in connection with Gordon's ill-fated mission to the Sudan. His active assistance was deemed so essential to the carrying out of his mission by Gordon, that he urgently requested the permission of the Gladstone Government who had sent him out to allow him to employ Zobeir even as the Governor-General of the Sudan, though up to that time his conduct had all along been known to be entirely hostile to that chief. Zobeir was a notorious slave trader, and though Mr. Gladstone himself after considerable hesitation consented to grant Gordon's request, English public opinion incited by the Anti-Slavery Society was too much for him, and Gordon had to be disappointed, with the fatal results leading to his failure and death at Khartoum in January 1885. This indispensable personage who in Gordon's opinion would have stemmed the tide of advancing Mahdism and brought peace to the Sudan in the place of years of confusion and anarchy, was a Sudanese Arab of great influence and high social position derived from his noble descent and personal character and ability as well as immense wealth. He was born of a family which claims descent from the Koreish tribe of Arabs, to which the Prophet Mahomed belonged and relationship with his uncle Abbas. He was, therefore, also a descendant of the Abbaside dynasty of the famous Caliphs of Baghdad. When about thirty years of age, he rose to prominence as the most enterprising and energetic of the Arab merchants dealing in ivory, and slaves on the White Nile and the Bahr-el-Ghazal in Central Africa. He then nominally owed allegiance to Egypt but was really independent and surrounded himself with a princely court. He defied the Egyptian authorities and destroyed their expedition sent into the province, till the Khedive in 1870, thought it prudent to pardon him and send out a commission appointing him governor of Bahr-el-Ghazal. A few years later he conquered Darpor, and killed its Sultan, upon which he was made a Pasha by the Egyptian ruler; but being disappointed in his desire of being nominated Governor-General of the conquered country he went to Cairo to influence the Khedive personally in 1876. But the Egyptian authorities having him in their power at their Capital prevented his return to the Sudan.

Two years later when Gordon had been appointed Governor-General of the Sudan, his son Sulaiman revolted in Bahr-el-Ghazal, and gave him such trouble that he had to send his able Italian lieutenant, Romoli Gessi, against him, when after a very arduous campaign he was captured and executed. Zobeir who had secretly instigated his son's revolt, offered in vain to help Gordon and restore order in the revolted province. He was condemned to death for his part in the revolt, but the sentence was remitted and he subsequently regained favour at Cairo. Thus Gordon was his enemy, and he was known to be bitterly hostile to him for having been the cause of his son's death. But when Gordon came back to Egypt, in 1884, to restore order in the Sudan against the Mahdi, he seems suddenly to have changed his mind and decided on utilising Zobeir's services and great influence. The change was as dramatic as it was startling to the world. Gordon accidentally met Zobeir while on a visit to Cherif Pasha, now Egyptian minister, and a conversation ensued with the momentous result that he was converted and wished ardently to employ him. He drew up a memorandum in which he expressed himself thus about the chief's merits: "Zobeir without doubt was the greatest slave hunter who ever existed, Zobeir is the most able man in the Sudan, he is a capital general, and has been wounded several times. He has a capacity for government far beyond any other man in the Sudan. All the followers of the Mahdi would, I believe, leave him on Zobeir's approach, for the Mahdi's chief are ex-chiefs of Zobeir. Personally I have a great admiration for Zobeir, for he is a man and is infinitely superior to those poor fellows who have been governors of the Sudan." He wanted to have him made K. C. M. G., and to rule the Sudan as feudatory of the Egyptian Government. He converted Lord Cromer and others to his view, and he was most probably right that Zobeir alone could save the Sudan for the Egyptian Government. But it was not to be: an outcry was raised in England against one employing a man who had, all his life, been a slave dealer. Zobeir remained at Cairo, and Gordon was murdered at Khartoum. Treasonable correspondence with the Mahdi was traced to Zobeir and the Egyptian authorities were moved by our Government to arrest him, and deport him to Gibraltar, where he remained till 1887. He returned to his native Sudan, when it was reconquered by Lord Kitchener in 1898, and settled on his estates at Geili there. He was born about 1830, and was consequently 82 years of age.

The Need for More Trees.

Leafy shade that shields one from the heat of the day and that soothes one's eyes after the piercing glare is such a universal boon in India that one wonders that tree-planting is not much more largely undertaken than it is. It is such an obvious measure of protection and relief, that it is clearly the duty of all public authorities to do their utmost to encourage it. Thus we especially welcome a resolution from the Bombay Government, which should have effect in many widely scattered places. In some of our main thoroughfares in Bombay, we have plenty of shade, and we learn to appreciate it when we have to pass through some others, where no trees are, and where the roads are too wide to be shaded by the houses. Naturally, in a large city there must be some thoroughfares where exigencies of traffic will not permit tree-planting, but still, in spite of the efforts of the Improvement Trust and the Municipality, there are many places, where a few trees would be a grateful addition to the amenities of the street. However, the present resolution of Government is not meant for large cities and municipalities, but for the small places in the mofussil, where there is no public body on the spot to attend to such needs. It is therefore hoped by making the private planting of trees in public places more profitable to the planter to encourage private persons to supply a public want. We certainly hope for a large measure of success, for how many bare, dried-up villages have we not all seen in the mofussil, where not only would a few trees have meant much greater comfort to the inhabitants, but would have been a much-needed decoration of the landscape.

Bexhill.

"Where shall we spend our leave?" is a question which perplexes many people who contemplate going home on furlough, unless one has some definite plan, the task of settling upon any particular place is fraught with indecision and difficulty. For those who pine for sea-breezes there are many delightful sea-side resorts were the jaded, sun-dried Anglo-Indian can breathe in a store of ozone, and gather health and strength. Amongst south-coast watering places, Bexhill-on-sea occupies a unique position; it is near, but not too near London, the amusements which it provides attract the visitor but not the trippler: for golf-enthusiasts there is a full eighteen-hole course within ten minutes' walk of the centre of the town. Four comfortable and well-managed clubs invite the bridge and billiard-player and temporary members are admitted on moderate terms. From the point of view of the mem-sahib, the beach is the great attraction, it is safe for the tiniest toddler, and never over-crowded. There is excellent accommodation in Bexhill for visitors, there are superior apartments where one can be "taken in and done for" in the happier meaning of the phrase; while the hotels are up-to-date and extremely comfortable. The visitor to Bexhill can be relied upon to leave this bright little spot, without uttering the humourists useful complaint: "I came here for change and rest—the waiter took the change, the landlord took the rest!" Indeed it is not seldom that those who know Bexhill have any complaint to make them we wish to make known to their friends the ideal seaside resort, the elysium where the trippler is not—Bexhill-on-Sea.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette" with the homeward mails of the 4th instant, arrived at Aden at 2-30 p. m. on Wednesday the 8th idem.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Marmora" with the outward mails of the 3rd instant, passed Suez at 6-30 a. m. on Thursday the 9th idem.

The immigration laws and regulations of the Republic of Uruguay prohibit the immigration of Asiatics into that State.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Dec. 20.

We are having winter in real earnest, in the North, the ground is covered with snow, which makes pretty "Christmas" pictures, and as long as it keeps hard is not unpleasant, but when a thaw sets in, the damp underfoot is bad, decidedly bad. We are all so busy with Christmas preparation that I have very little news, we spend hours trying to procure what we want in shops, that are crowded with people like ourselves anxious to get a long list of requirements attended to, why do we leave so much shopping to the last few days before Christmas.

PRINCE OF WALES AT OXFORD.

By the way, a good deal of journalistic capital has been made out of the cloistered conditions of the Prince of Wales's life as an Oxford undergraduate. From all accounts he is somewhat too closely guarded. This is true; but it is a most difficult problem as to how best to send the future King to the universities. The Royal Princes at Sandhurst in my day were treated much as ordinary cadets; and no particular difference was made with regard to them. The same easy relationship was the practice in the navy. But the army and navy are the nursery of the Royal cadets; whilst at Oxford, there would be a tendency to lionise the young fellows to their no great good. It must be confessed that it would be far better to let him mix freely with the other youngsters, and to watch that no "bounders" got within range, than to bring him up in an atmosphere of aloofness which can be of small service to the moulding of his character as a man. But we have to remember the atmosphere of the Court to-day, which is unlike the atmosphere of bluff King Edward the Seventh's short reign as was King Edward's from that of the Victorian years. No one who comes in contact with members of the Court can mistake it for five minutes. The gracious attitude of Queen Victoria's years was the condescension of an exclusive pride and dignity that was never forgotten. There was something very fine about it, but there was no moment of ease. With King Edward came a genial atmosphere of the man-about-town, a sense of freedom and relaxation, in which the condescension, though felt, was not obtruded. King George has created an atmosphere wholly unlike the atmosphere of either Court, though to the superficial it is more reminiscent of Victorian days. Anyone who came in touch with naval officers of the Royal Yacht days will find its key at once. There is a more intense study of the temperature of the old English aristocracy. The air is more aristocratic; more "English." There is no lack of aloofness, of a sense that the King is King before all else; yet, through it all runs a large sense of duty to every living soul and every interest within the realm—in fact, the sense as of a commander of a great ship whose business it is to know every bolt and screw in the ship. The young lad at Oxford is being trained in this atmosphere. And though a part of it is an intense and exclusive binding together of the family, and a love of home, it seems to breed a certain aloofness that unfortunately always fails to win the enthusiastic affection of those outside. Duty creates a sense of dutifulness, but it scarcely rouses a warm personal affection such as many, even worthless men of large generosity, have won their lives long. That seems to be the real and only serious danger from bringing up the Prince in too exclusive a fashion—but it is a very great danger. The late King was not without his weaknesses, but every one had a curious personal liking for him. The King and Queen have been particularly wise in making Wales, the dominant note in the career of the Prince of Wales; and the youth seems to have taken kindly to his principality.

"DEAR, DEAR!"

How far astray some good folk can go in their desire that the inhabitants of this planet should live irreproachably and shine as examples of correctness to their neighbours is shown by the recent protest of an American paper against dancing. The writer of the article concerned has discovered that "dancing has rarely ever (sic) been free from low animalism"; that it is "essentially a moral hazard"; and that "dancing is and has been a universal menace to virtue and decency throughout every city and community where it is participated in an open door through which a great multitude of young people go to moral, spiritual, and physical death." Dear, dear! Where has this sadly perturbed person been living? Was he ever a child and did he never dance for sheer exhilaration on a spring morning? Let us banish the wicked waltz, frown down the dignified but detestable minuet, ostracise the dainty gavotte, and hanker no more after the sweet folk-dances of the country-side. We suspect the writer of possessing a wooden leg of wearing green glasses, of eating nut steaks, and of owning a stony heart.

REVOLT OF THE GRANDMOTHERS.

The Grandmothers of Chicago have revolted. They are tired of being left behind from the parties, protected from the theatres, warned away from all excitement, lovingly sent to bed at ten o'clock. Nursing their rebellion, and feeding it from the grievances by other grandmothers, they have joined together and formed a Grandmothers' Club. No member is eligible who is not a bona-fide grandmother, and no men will be allowed in. Games and evening parties will be arranged, and unhampered by the watchful eyes of the younger generation, the grandmothers of Chicago, are about to renew their middle age.

CHELTENHAM.

There is among most public school men and women, a very prevalent spirit of love, and loyalty tinged with reverence for the particular school, where they have spent many of their happiest years. This spirit is a great acquisition to the schools in question, and an indisputable proof of their worth. I can think of no school, boys or girls, deserving and receiving more loyal support and appreciation from its past pupils, than Cheltenham Ladies' College. That these are no idle words can be seen from the membership of the Guild, which numbers some thousands. This institution has as its objects the reunion of Old Girls every two years at the school, the encouragement of work, religious, literary, educational, and domestic among them; and the upkeep of an ever-increasing mission worked entirely by past pupils in the East End of London. The biennial reunion is a big social event in college life, and looked forward to with no small enthusiasm by past and present pupils. But these meetings many valued friendships are carried on, budding one strengthened, and new ones made, add the spirit of co-operation of our school days is also rekindled. The whole staff and all the pupils do everything in their power to further the enjoyment of the school's hundreds of friends. Another tribute to the soundness of this school is the fact that it has become the model for so many girls' schools at home and abroad. And now to look at the school itself, and its methods. Both when I was at Cheltenham and now, the teaching provided for its thousand girls was, and is, absolutely first class. Of course, in a number so large there are always workers, and shirkers, but the teaching was there for those who would benefit by it. There were, as is usual in big schools, those who would affect to scorn hard work and brains, but generally speaking, the inclination was more to admire than to decry any unusual brilliance.

After leaving school, when a girl is inclined to drop all forms of intellectual work, the reading is kept up by means of the Guild; one of its rules involving half an hour's serious reading each day. When I was at school; Miss Beale was the principal. Her wonderful personality, and the great work she did at Cheltenham, are too well-known to call for description. She was a truly noble woman, and did all in her power to instil into the girls under her care some of her own splendid spirit. The whole trend of the education and influence was to produce not manly girls, but womenly women, ready to take their place in the world, and to leave it a little better for their passage through it. The death of Miss Beale was not only a real loss to the School itself, but a personal sorrow to each one of its pupils. There is compensation in the fact that her work is being ably carried on by her successor, Miss Faithfull, the present principal.

THE AVERAGE ENGLISHMAN AND WHAT HE ADMIRES IN WOMEN.

The Englishman proclaims himself an idealist. The writer of the very charming article, "Woman," in a recent "English Review," assures us of this idealism with pride and satisfaction. It is woman in whom he believes, and about whom he sentimentalises, woman as his fancy paints her. Deep down in our manly hearts [he writes] 'we like a womanly woman'—the being that is that we feel so different from us: so frail, so gentle, so elusive, so mysterious (shall I say?), so captious and contradictory. The fact is, we men have conceived a type which has become an idol and an illusion. No fact (says Mr. Sidney Pickering in "The Englishwoman") could be more discouraging for the innumberable Englishwomen, who from early youth have copied their brothers' "games, mannerisms, vocabulary, manners," and continue cheerfully copying the two into middle life, actuated not only by identically physical and mental inclinations, but by the conviction that they are thereby fitting themselves to be helpmates and companions. If it is a fact that the men in whose company they take their arduous pleasures are all the while cherishing a cult for "frail, mysterious," and "contradictory beings," then all these women are indeed on the wrong tack. Who can doubt that woman, idol and illusion, is largely responsible for the reckless hit-or-miss way in which the average Englishman marries? Often you will hear men asserting that "all marriages are alike," and (with complacency) that the sexual tie will suffice to make any woman a devoted wife. Of such are the husbands who wash their dirty linen in our Divorce Courts. And as they confess that they voluntarily thrust their wives into intimacy with other men, trusting them to a friend or to merely a pleasant acquaintance, they reveal an ignorance of women sometimes pathetic, but much more often contemptible. How can a man realise, make allowance for, treat with common consideration the weaknesses, physical or moral or recognise and respect the superior qualities of the woman, if he has hitherto spent his life in blank ignorance of all that differentiates women's nature and outlook from his own? Do you suppose it is the man who suffers most, or most often, from that ignorance? There is nothing so cruel as ignorance based on indifference, or the refusal to know.

A NEW GOVERNOR.

Sir Hugh Clifford, who goes out to West Africa, to govern in the King's name, is a man of letters; and his wife, Lady Clifford, is better known in literature as Mrs. de la Pasture. We sincerely hope that Mrs. de la Pasture will continue writing her charming book "Catherine of Calais" is one of her most pleasing stories.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Jan. 8.

VOLUNTEER POSSIBILITIES.

Brig.-Genl. L. Herbert, C.V.O., C.B., Commanding the Rangoon Brigade, in relinquishing command, desires in the Brigade Orders of 7th January, to place on record his appreciation of the assistance he has received from all ranks in his efforts to maintain the efficiency of the corps entrusted to him. Referring to the Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers he points out that last year not only did they gain a first class, but proved themselves the best shooting Volunteer Garrison Artillery in India by winning the Gwalior Cup and moreover they showed by the trophies which they won on the rifle range that they can shoot with the rifle as well as the six-inch gun. Again, this year they have made even better practice from the forts and are fit to take their place in the relief of our Royal Garrison Artillery Companies.

DELHI, Jan. 9.

Lieutenant Laughorne, Aid-de-Camp to the General Officer commanding Northern Army, is posted to No. 26 Mountain Battery.

On arrival in India for tour of duty, Captain Broke Smith, R.E., is posted to the 6th Poona Division.

Col. Broome, Director, Army Remounts, is promoted Major-General.

The leave out of India granted to Lieutenant-Colonel Franks, Staff College, Quetta, is cancelled.

Brevet-Colonel L. C. H. Staiaforth retires from the 22nd of January, 1913.

Captain A. W. Hepper, R.E., is posted to Military Works in the Poona Division.

Major Price, 11th Lancers, is appointed an Officiating General Staff Officer, 2nd grade, at Army Head quarters, vice Lieut.-Colonel Lindsay on leave.

Major Boileau, 2nd Gurkhas, General Staff Officer, 3rd grade, is advanced to General Staff Officer, 2nd grade, at Army Headquarters.

Captain Bedwell, 91st Battery, R.F.A., Nowshera, is transferred to the 95th Battery, R.F.A., at Kamptee.

Captain Ingram, Royal Artillery, is posted to the 91st Battery, Royal Field Artillery, at Nowshera.

RANGOON PORT DEFENCE VOLS.

RANGOON, Jan. 9.

The Artillery Companies of the Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers were inspected yesterday at Syriam Fort by Brig.-Gen. Cockburn, Inspector-General of Coast Defence. Practice was carried on for the Gwalior Cup of which this Corps are the holders. Among those present were the Lieutenant-Governor, Maj.-Genl. Payne, Genl. Herbert, and Brig.-Gen. Lean, Inspector-General of Volunteers in India. The practice was excellent both in the rate of fire and drill. As a result the Corps obtained a very good first class in the Gwalior Cup competition. Brig.-Genl. Cockburn complimented the men on their drill and Genl. Herbert also complimented the Corps. A congratulatory telegram was received from Sir R. Scallon at Simla, on his learning the result of the practice.

THE CAUSE OF PEACE.

POWERS AGREE ON CESSION OF ADRIANOPLE.

Entente and Triplice Differ over the Ægeans.

SERVIA'S OFFER TO LEAVE THE ADRIATIC.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.

LONDON, JAN. 8.

The Servian Government has informed the Powers of its willingness, in the interests of general peace, to withdraw the Servian troops from the Adriatic Coast, immediately peace is concluded. The Servian Government hopes that the Powers will take this moderation into account, and will not ask for other sacrifices, which may be beyond its power to make.

According to telegrams from various sources, the Powers are agreed as to the necessity for the cession of Adrianople to Bulgaria, with the reservation of the mosques and tombs of the Caliphs, which will be made extra-territorial under international control. It is announced to-day that Bulgaria would accept such reservations if asked.

CETINJE, JAN. 8.

The King has issued a fervid Christmas manifesto to the troops, pointing to the possibilty of having to fight to secure their ancient capital. It is belived that he refers to Austrian opposition to Montenegro possession's of Skutari.

NOTABLE BRITISH PROPOSAL.

It seems to be generally believed that the Powers are preparing to undertake concerted action at Constantinople regarding Adrianople, should a deadlock continue for a couple of days, though according to the latest report in Constantinople the Powers are likely to accept a proposal of Britain to preserve Adrianople to Turkey, subject to the dismantling of fortifications and other restrictions.

Official circles in Constantinople charge the Powers constituting the *Entente*, especially Russia and France, with encouraging the Allies, but they trust to the sense of fair play of the nations, especially of England.

LONDON, JAN. 9.

It is stated in Paris that the *demarche* of the Powers at Constantinople will probably be deferred to the end of the week.

The Powers are agreed regarding Adrianople.

There are some divergencies with reference to the Ægean Islands, the *Entente* powers supporting their cession to Greece, while the Triple Alliance, is desirous of leaving a number to Turkey.

INDIA AND THE NAVY.

Miniature Debate in the House.

LONDON, JAN. 8.

A question by Mr. Fell, with reference to India's contribution to the Navy, led to a miniature debate in the House of Commons.

Mr. Churchill said that the amount of India's contribution for the maintenance of certain ships in Indian waters, namely, £100,000 per annum, was under consideration. India also made a repayment on account of the ships temporarily employed in suppressing the arms traffic in the Persian Gulf. This amounted in 1911-12 to £108,500, and for 1912-13 it was estimated at £64,000. A fixed contribution of £100,000 per annum represented ·221 per cent. of the naval estimates for 1912-13, and 30·7 per cent. of the cost of the East Indies Squadron.

Mr. Fell asked whether the proportion was not considerably less than it was ten years ago.

Mr. Churchill replied that these things had been considered from time to time. Naturally the Government was very glad to receive money from any source.

Mr. Keir Hardie wanted the Indian people to be consulted like the people of Canada and Australia, before any change was made.

Sir John Rees pointed out that the Navy Account, as regards India, was more than counterbalanced by her enormous contributions to the Army.

MAGYAR HOTHEADS.

President of the Diet Fights Another Duel.

LONDON, JAN. 9.

Count Tisza, President of the Hungarian Diet, fought a fresh duel yesterday with Count Alabar Szechenyi, under the same stringent conditions. The veteran Count Tisza severely wounded his opponent in the head in the first bout. He has since received a third challenge from the deputy, M. Desider Polony.

WRECKED OIL STEAMER.

Seaman's Desperate Swim to the Shore.

LONDON, JAN. 9.

One of the crew of the wrecked oil steamer "Rosencrans," which was formerly the "Methven Castle," swam six miles to the shore, and was picked up unconscious. Two others were rescued from the rigging and were taken to a lightship, the seas preventing them from being landed.

THE "CLAN MACKENZIE."

Damage to Spanish Sardine Fisheries.

LONDON JAN. 9.

The Madrid newspapers state that 1,500 tons of cargo of the "Clan Mackenzie" have been jettisoned, including chemicals which have killed the fish over a large area around Conil, which is a centre of sardine and tunny fisheries. The local fishery concerns are demanding an indemnity. Two Chinamen have been killed by the accident while transhipping the cargo to lighters.

LADY EDWINA ROBERTS.

LONDON, JAN. 8.

Lady Edwina, daughter of Lord Roberts, is engaged to Major Lewin, Royal Field Artillery.

THE UNIONIST PARTY.

RUMOURED HEALING OF DIFFERENCES.

Memorial of Confidence in Mr. Bonar Law.

REJOICINGS OF THE LIBERAL PRESS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 8.

It is rumoured in the lobby that the Unionist differences have been settled on a basis of "two general elections," food taxes not being put forward until the Unionist Government has submitted them to the country at a second election.

Practically every Unionist member of the House of Commons has signed a memorial to Mr. Bonar Law expressing unabated confidence in him, and leaving the decision regarding future policy to him.

LONDON, JAN. 9.

The Unionist whips announce that the "memorial is being extensively signed by all sections of the Party with the object of establishing complete unity on the question of Tariff Reform. A large number of signatures have already been obtained, and warm, and cordial expressions of loyalty to the leaders are embodied in the document."

CONTENTS OF THE DOCUMENT.

According to the papers the memorial was submitted to a meeting of Members of Parliament yesterday, at which Mr. Ronald McNeill presided. It reaffirms belief in Tariff Reform and Imperial Preference, and approves the speedy enactment of measures for these purposes. It urges that food taxes should not be made the issue at the next election, and suggests that if the party is returned to power, it will be its duty to summon an Imperial Conference to discuss means of establishing Imperial Preference. In the event of a scheme being adopted embodying food taxes, these should be submitted to the electorate at another general election. The memorial earnestly begs Mr. Bonar Law to accept this modification of his procedure and continue his leadership.

It is understood that the 180 Unionists at present in the House of Commons have signed the memorial, and it is believed that no difficulty will be experienced in securing the signatures of the whole party. The Unionist papers generally acclaim the prospects of a settlement of the differences. Those which advocated the dropping of food taxes pay a tribute to the "splendid loyalty with which the Tariff Reformers themselves have bowed to the will of the majority. It is largely owing to the tact and good-will of Mr. Austen Chamberlain that the risk of divisions has been removed."

PRESS COMMENTS.

The *Morning Post*, which has been always stalwart on the subject of the retention of food taxes, however, declares that the party is in danger of being smashed to atoms. It reminds Mr. Bonar Law and his colleagues of their pledges in the past, and says food taxes cannot honourably be abandoned.

The *Daily Graphic*, one of the first to revolt, predicts that the postponement will apply not merely to food taxes but to the whole policy, which it is impossible to divide into two parts.

The Liberal papers are jubilant over what they describe as the "surrender of Bonar Law," a "smashing blow to Chamberlainism and the victory of Lancashire."

THE LEADER'S TERMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 9.

A special cable to the *Empire* dated London, January 9, states:—Mr. Bonar Law has surrendered on the question of Tariff Reform, in the face of Lancashire's revolt, conditionally on the Unionists signing a memorial pledging loyalty to him. In the new policy a distinction will be drawn between manufactured articles and foodstuffs. The leader's demand is for plenary powers to apply a general tariff on manufactures without further appealing to the electors, while the duties on corn, meat and dairy produce are to be the subject of consultation with the Colonies. Mr. Bonar Law undertakes not to inspire food duties unless the Colonies demand them, and until a second election is fought. This is regarded as a smashing blow to Camberlainism. The Hon. Mr. George Wyndham, speaking at Llanduduo, hinted that Preference might be dropped.

CANADIAN DISCLAIMER.

OTTAWA, JAN. 9.

Mr. Borden, the Premier, has issued a statement that no compact or understanding of any kind with respect to preferential trade has been made between him or his colleagues and the Unionist leaders.

LONDON, JAN. 9.

Fifteen per cent. is now being accepted to cover the risk of the reduction or abolition of duty on sugar, as compared with the recent rate of 25 per cent. and 10 per cent. in the case of abolition only, as against 15 per cent. previously.

Fifteen per cent. has been paid against the risk of reduction of the tea duty.

LONDONDERRY ELECTION.

Mr. Marshall Tillie and Mr. Shane Leslie have withdrawn from the contest at Londonderry, leaving a straight fight between Lieut.-Colonel Pakenham and Mr. David Hogg, the Unionist and Nationalist candidates respectively.

LONDON SHOOTING CASE.

Sir E. Henry's Assailant Sentenced.

LONDON, JAN. 8.

The man who fired at Sir Edward Henry, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, last November, has been sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JAN. 9.

The death is announced of Mr. Power, M. P. for East Waterford.

[Mr. Patrick Joseph Power, J. P., was Nationalist member for the county of Waterford, East, from 1885 and had previously sat for the whole county from 1884. He was born in 1850 and educated at Stonyhurst College.]

NEW GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

APPOINTMENT OF LORD WILLINGDON.

Official Announcement at Last.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 8.

It is officially announced that Lord Willingdon has been appointed Governor of Bombay.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, JAN. 9.

The following Press *communique* has now been issued:—

His Majesty the King-Emperor has approved of the appointment of Lord Freeman Freeman-Thomas Willingdon of Ratton to be Governor of Bombay, in succession to his Excellency Lord Sydenham, G.C.M.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.

[Baron Willingdon of Ratton in the county of Sussex was better known until a year or two ago, as Mr. Freeman Freeman-Thomas. He is 46 years of age, having been born on September 12th, 1866, the son of Frederick Freeman-Thomas, and Mabel, daughter of the first Viscount Hampden. He married in 1892, the Hon. Mary Adelaide Brassey, daughter of the first Baron Brassey, now Earl Brassey, and has two sons, his heir being the Hon. Gerard Frederick Freeman-Thomas, who was born in 1893.

Lord Willingdon was educated at Eton and Cambridge. He was an enthusiastic and talented cricketer, and captained both the Eton and the University elevens. He early took an interest in public business, but first turned his attention to military affairs in his native county. For fifteen years he was an officer in the Sussex Artillery Militia. Later he became an enthusiastic supporter of the Territorials, and he is now a Major of the Sussex Yeomanry and a military member of the Sussex Territorial Association. His first appointments in 1895, was as A. D. C. to Lord Brassey, while he was Governor of Victoria, and on his return to England, he entered Parliament as member for Hastings in 1900. He sat for that constituency until 1906, and afterwards represented Bodmin until 1910. For a short period he acted as Junior Lord of the Treasury, and when in 1911, Lord Colebrooke was appointed Captain of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, he succeeded that officer as Lord-in-Waiting to H. M. the King. Lord Willingdon is a wealthy man and has been a valuable supporter of his party. He was the proprietor of the "Tribune," the Liberal penny daily, a most excellent journalistic production, but an unfortunate financial venture, which enjoyed only a few months' life.

The family seat is at Ratton, Willingdon, Sussex, while his Lordship's town house is 5, Lygon Place, Grosvenor Gardens, S. W.

THE OPIUM DIFFICULTY.

Vigorous Enforcement of the Laws.

CANTON, JAN. 9.

The authorities are seizing Chinese-owned raw, certified Indian opium in transit, and are enforcing the penal laws against possessors of and dealers in the drug. The suspension of sales by India has not relieved the situation.

LONDON CHAMBER.

Formation of Far-Eastern Section.

LONDON, JAN. 9.

The London Chamber of Commerce has resolved to constitute a Far-Eastern section of the Chamber, comprising the members trading with China, Japan, and the Malay States. Mr. William Keswick, M. P., will be the chairman.

DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

Attack of Peritonitis Causes Anxiety.

OTTAWA, JAN. 8.

The Duchess of Connaught has had a recurrence of peritonitis and will be removed to Montreal this afternoon for treatment at the hospital.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 9.

A special cable to the "Empire" dated London, January 9, states that the Duchess of Connaught's illness is of a serious character. The recurrence of peritonitis is regarded with gravity.

THE INSURANCE ACT.

LONDON, JAN. 8.

It is officially announced that 859 doctors have joined the London panels, and it is expected that an additional hundred will join, as doctors in the adjoining counties are prepared to treat insured persons.

PORTUGUESE CABINET.

LISBON, JAN. 8.

Senhor Almeida Ribeiro has accepted the portfolio of the Colonies, and Senhor Gonsalves Texeira that of Foreign Affairs.

THE DUTCH CABINET.

THE HAGUE, JAN. 9.

A royal decree abolishes the Departments of War and Marine and substitutes a Department of Defence.

ATHLETICS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, JAN. 9.

A system of athletic colleges is being organised to train French athletes for the next Olympiad.

THE KAISER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 9.

A special cable to the "Empire" dated London January 9, states that the Kaiser will probably be going to Jerusalem during a spring cruising trip.

"Incandescent Gas is one of the healthiest and most economical systems of lighting"—The LANCET (the leading Medical Journal in the United Kingdom).

SERVICES COMMISSION.

Evidence of Governor of Madras.

RECRUITMENT AT HOME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 9.

The Public Service Commission re-assembled to-day, when the first witness examined was Rao Bahadur C. Krishnaswamy Rao.

Mr. Rao, who is a Subordinate Judge, accepted as generally satisfactory the principle involved in recruitment by open competitive examination for the Indian Civil Service. The present system of holding competitive examinations in England, the witness said, was not suitable for the free admission of natives of India to the Civil Service. Difficulties pertaining to the proper supervision over young Indian students in England, and considerations of expense and risk of loss, on what might be regarded as a speculative adventure, deterred many native youths from proceeding to England, especially as chances of success were usually regarded to be very small in the case of such candidates. He would suggest that the conditions of recruitment for the Provincial Civil Service should be embodied in an enactment, either local or imperial, rather than left to be governed by rules framed either by the Government of India or the local Government. An enactment of such a nature would not only place the interests of the Provincial Civil Service on a firm basis, but would prevent amendments or alterations without wide publicity and effectual discussion. He was subjected to a lengthy cross-examination.

After this H. E. the Governor-in-Council's evidence was recorded.

Lord Pentland, in the course of his written evidence, said that all posts, except that of Under-Secretary to Government had been regularly filled by natives of India during the last five years. The post of Under-Secretary to Government had only been regularly filled by a native of India since the 1st of October, 1910. Prior to that date attempts had been made to find Provincial Service officers qualified to hold the post, and in 1909 a Deputy Collector held for six months the post of Assistant Secretary, which was in effect an Under-Secretaryship. But the conditions of appointment, as they then stood, were found to throw great obstacles in the way of finding a suitable man. It was not until sanction had been received from Government of India, to grade the appointment with those of Deputy Collectors, and be enabled to appoint any Deputy Collector of whatever standing, that it became possible to fill the post regularly from the Provincial Service.

THE AGE LIMIT.

Then Hon. Mr. A. G. Cardew, C.S.I., Acting Chief Secretary to Government, was the next witness examined. In the course of his evidence, Mr. Cardew said that he considered the present system of recruitment for the Indian Civil Service had usually secured a class of recruit superior on the average to that obtained by the other Services, such as Forests, Public Works, and Police; and, though the system was neither ideally perfect nor free from defect, in detail it was, in his opinion, the best working method and should be retained. He added that, speaking generally, he thought that the lateness of the age, at which competition took place unduly limited the field from which candidates were drawn; that the period of probation was of little use, and the present regulations should be lengthened, and that the curriculum of study should be thoroughly revised. "He did not recommend any alteration in the system for Indians. As regards the system of combined examination for Home, Indian and Colonial Civil Services, he said, even if it were a fact, which it was not, that men who passed highest in the combined examination were invariably left for the Home Civil Service, he did not think the combination was to any disadvantage of India. He thought many of the men now coming out showed signs of prolonged strain and his impression was not altogether favourable. Twenty-two to twenty-four would be a suitable age for junior officers to arrive in India. The later the age-limit the better for Indians competing in England.

He continued, "I would provide increased opportunities for Indians by the extension of listed posts. I am also not convinced that the sending of Indian boys to compete in England is wholesome for them, or the service. I accept the present system, under which Indians are recruited partly by examination in England and partly by special arrangement in India, as generally satisfactory in principle." He did not recommend the revival of the old system of statutory civilians. With regard to the listed posts, classification as "superior" and "inferior" was arbitrary, as in the case of the Secretaryship of the Board of Revenue, which, if held by officers of the Indian Civil Service, would be "superior." He advocated the fixing of the age limits at 18 to 20. If this were adopted, a three years' period of probation would be desirable. It should be spent at a British university; a separate institution for probationers would not be desirable. It would cut them off from the general current of thought among their generation. The allowance to probationers should be £200 a year. He was satisfied with the present training of junior officers. He did not approve the system of equal annuities, as it put a premium on perfunctory work and early retirement. As regards the Provincial Civil Service, he thought the period of probation ought to be three years. Existing differences between the leave rules applicable to the European and Indian Civil Services in the main arose out of the fundamental difference in the conditions of officers recruited in the two services; and were, he thought, thoroughly justifiable. It would be clearly inexpedient and wasteful to apply to services, mostly composed of natives of India, leave rules necessary for a service mostly composed of foreigners. He did not think any of the leave rules pressed hardly on the officers of the Provincial Civil Service.

The Hon. Mr. Cardew's cross-examination was continued after lunch. Examined by Mr. Abdur Rahim, witness said he thought Europeans would be better able to administer and control. They possessed that absence of desire to split straws and draw fine destinctions which was undoubtedly a characteristic of the Indian community. In the field of subjective intellect the Indian was superior but the European would have that masculine commonsense which was very desireable in a judge. Witness went on to say that, as regards appreciation of evidence, the European was in decidedly a worse position than an Indian. He did not deny an equal amount of intelligence to well-educated Indians qualified to be judges. He was of opinion, however, that a European judge, if trained in legal methods as he should be, proved a better judge in the application of the law.

Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Chariar, retired Secretary, Board of Revenue, in the course of his written statement, said the present system of recruitment for the Indian Civil Service was generally satisfactory in principle. He did not advocate a separate examination in India for the recruitment of Indians in the Indian Civil Service. In answer to Sir Murray Hammick, witness said he had advocated the establishment of schools and colleges for the backward classes because he thought they might be needed.

Rao Bahadur X. T. Raghaviah Pantalu, Assistant Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the course of his written statement, said:—The object of the Indian Civil Service examination being to test the intellectual attainments of candidates, he saw nothing in the combination disadvantageous to Indian interests. He suggested the system of family pensions for Provincial Civil Service on the lines of the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Fund with modification to suit Indian conditions.

The Commission then rose for the day.

TIBET'S RELATIONS.

Russian Denial of Rumours Prevalent.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

DELHI, JAN. 9.

It has been ascertained that there is no truth in the statement published in the *Novoye Vremya*, and commented upon in various other newspapers, to the effect that the Buriat Djorjieff had been negotiating for the joint protection by Russia and Great Britain of Tibet. It is understood that the Russian Foreign Office have categorically denied that they have been approached on the subject.

CALCUTTA SHIPPING.

Proposals to Improve Import Facilities.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 9.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce is inviting the opinion of its members to be sent within one week on the three proposals put forward in connection with the congestion and loss of time at the import jetties. The first proposal is to reduce the free time for clearance from three days to two, the second is to discharge a certain proportion of imports at the docks as a the temporary expedient, and the third is that the Bengal Government should be asked to constitute a commission to enquire into the jetty congestion and the urgent necessity to provide additional accommodation

COCAINE SMUGGLING.

Record Seizure in Calcutta Docks.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 9.

A record seizure of cocaine from the Australian Lloyd steamer "Trieste" was made by the Customs officers this morning. On receipt of information, the officers searched the vessel when she arrived in port yesterday, but found nothing. They concealed themselves near the coal berth, and early this morning a boat issued from the "Trieste," which, on being searched was found to contain five cases, each holding one maund of cocaine. The seizure is valued at Rs. 1,96,600 and is a record haul for India, the last big one being in Bombay last year, when 2,000 ounces were captured. This is 4,600 ounces in excess of that record.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 9.

During their visit to Peshawar, Lord and Lady Sydenham will be the guests of the Chief Commissioner, between the 27th and 31st of January.

SUPREME COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, JAN. 8.

The first meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council has been definitely fixed for the 27th instant, and probably the second meeting will be held about the 17th February.

DELHI, JAN. 9.

The first meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council at Delhi will be held on Monday, the 27th January 1913. This date has been fixed in order to admit of all the elections being completed before the Council meets.

CHINESE TROOPS FROM TIBET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 9.

General Chang may possibly halt for some days at Phari on his way from Lhassa to India. None of his escorts will cross the frontier until he gives his personal orders to them. There are between seven and eight hundred troops and followers in all, who will have to be shipped from Calcutta.

BRIDES BY THE DUFFERIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JAN. 9.

The R. I. M. S. "Dufferin," which arrived from Southampton this morning, had on board nineteen brides, all of whom were married in Karachi to-day. A rumour somehow got about that the vessel was expected to arrive yesterday evening, in consequence of which the intended bridegrooms were in agitated attendance at Keamari all the afternoon till late in the morning.

AVIATION IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 9.

The attendance at the second aviation display of Messrs. Pourpe and Verminek was not so large as on Saturday, but the exhibition of flying was of a fine character. The Press is discussing the means by which the interest of moneyed people may be attracted to the sport of aviation, so that the two aviators may be induced to stop longer in the country, and leave some permanent organisation to popularise flying.

THE FRONTIER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 9.

The Thall-Idak line of communication on the North-West Frontier is to be maintained permanently. This will involve an increase of the strength of the Militia corps.

AGRA MURDER TRIAL.

Evidence by Miss Kathleen Fulham.

THE CHARGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, JAN. 9.

Mr. Ormrod, Joint Magistrate, continued the enquiry into Mr. Fulham's death this morning. Mr. Clark through Mr. Wiggins, his pleader, wanted Mr. Hewson to be called, since his letter tended to show that five grains of Gelsemine were received from Bose, Calcutta, after Hewson's servant died. Clark contends that Hewson made a mistake in the date, thereby giving rise to this discrepancy. Clark reaffirms that he treated Hewson's servant with the whole five grains of Gelsemine purchased.

Mr. Ross Alston then told the Court that his case was that the jury would have to decide whether Fulham's death on the 10th October 1911 resulted from an administration of poison on that day. The other charges would relate to attempted poisoning on two occasions.

Mr. Ross Alston to-day put in a photo of the late Mr. Fulham, and closed the case for the prosecution.

Clark was then examined at brief length by the Court and said he had nothing to add to his two statements already made.

Mrs. Fulham was next asked if she had anything to say and replied that she did not know what the tonic powders were when she gave them to her husband. Clark told her they would have a debilitating effect. They did him a great deal of good then. He went to Mussoorie on account of heat. On the day he was seized with heatstroke he had been gardening in the afternoon. He was without a hat. The Court read out, by desire of Mr. Ross Alston, the letter of Mrs. Fulham's to Clark, mentioning that an acquaintance of the same height and build as Mr. Fulham, had had heat-stroke, and suggesting the possibility of producing the same symptoms in Fulham. In regard to this, Mrs. Fulham said she reserved her defence.

The Magistrate then framed a charge under section 307, Penal Code, to the effect that Lieut. H. L. W. Clark, and Mrs. E.M. Fulham, had jointly attempted to murder Mr. Fulham at Meerut, by administering a poisonous drug. Both the accused pleaded not guilty. The second charge was under Section 302, Penal Code, and charged accused jointly with having committed murder by administering a poisonous drug to Mr. Fulham at Meerut and Agra. Both the accused pleaded not guilty to this also. They said they would call witnesses in the High Court. The accused were then formally committed to the High Court for trial.

Lieut Clark, Mrs. E. M. Fulham, Budhu, a cook, Budha Kanjar, Sukha, a tailor, and Ram Lall Kachi, were then placed before Mr. Ormerod on charges of being concerned in Mrs. Clark's death at Agra. Mr. Ross Alston prosecuted. Mr. Wiggins appeared for Clark and Ram Lall. Mrs. Fulham and the other accused were not represented. Mr. Ross Alston recalled Miss Clark to repeat her previous evidence, as three of the accused had been arrested since she had first told the story of Mrs. Clark's death, and they were entitled to hear what she had to tell. Miss Clark was not quite sure if any of the four natives accused present was the man she saw in her bedroom on the night of the murder. After looking at them for some time, witness pointed to Sukhu as the man, in her opinion, who was in her room that night, armed with a stick, and ran away when she screamed. Witness could not say if the person she noticed on the same night behind the purdah of her room was now in the Court.

A CONFIDENT WITNESS.

The next witness was Kathleen Fulham (10), daughter of the second accused. She remembered a Sunday night when Mrs. Clark came to the Fulham's house. He used to come every day. That night from her bed she heard some natives enter the house. Clark opened the door to them. The men said this was the last time they would come for money and by that night it would all be over. Two of the men spoke to Clark and witness' mother. Witness recognised one voice as Budhu's. Her mother came into her bedroom and took money from her trunk. Clark then said, "What door shall I knock at, where will the servants sleep?" Her mother said, "Knock at the front door, the servants will sleep where they always do." Kathleen was frightened and woke her little sister, who cried. Her mother came in to put her sister to sleep, then went to the dressing room, where witness accompained her. From there she saw the men going away, climbing over the wall. Witness did not see Clark leave the house. Later in the night witness awoke at the sound of a loud knock at the front door. She called the bearer, who was sleeping in the next room with the ayah, his wife. Her mother also got up and went to the purdah. The bearer said Clark had opened the door. Clark entered and told witness's mother that thieves had broken into his house and hurt Mrs. Clark. Her mother asked what was the damage. Clark replied, his wife's head had been cut open. He said he was going to see Major Buchanan and went away. On the Tuesday following, a native came to her mother's house. Her mother said the man was the *durzie* and went inside. Witness said to the man, "I know you are not a *durzie*. I know who you are." The man did not reply. Her mother gave him money and said to him "Go, they are after you."

At the identification parade witness pointed to Sukha, as the man to whom she referred.

At this point a letter was received from the Chemical Examiner saying that no poison had been found in Mrs. Clark's vomit.

Sukha and Bhudha cross-examined Kathleen Fulham with reference to the identification, but failed to modify her evidence. Cross-examined by Mr. Wiggins, witness said she had seen the faces of the men leaving the house over the wall. Witness was further questioned by Mr. Ross Alston, with regard to the identification proceedings, and adhered to her first statements.

After Kathleen Fulham, a coffee shop attendant was called to prove that Ram Lal, who said he was absent from Agra at the time of the crime, was in Agra at the time.

Mr. Ross Alston told the magistrate he had ascertained that Hewson's servant had died a day before Clark wrote to Calcutta for the gelsemium, so that he could not have got this drug for the purpose of treating Hewson's man as stated by the accused. This created somewhat of a sensation.

The Court then adjourned till the next day.

MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR DELHI.

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 9.

Over four lakhs have been promised for the girls' school, proposed by H. H. the Begum of Bhopal to be established in Delhi in commemoration of the Royal Visit. Of this sum, the Maharani of Gwalior has promised one and a half lakh, and the Begum of Bhopal one and a quarter lakh.

THE VICEROY.

His Excellency Enjoys Better Sleep.

ENGAGEMENTS CANCELLED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, JAN. 9.

The following bulletin was issued at Viceregal Lodge, at 8-30, this morning:—

The Viceroy slept better than usual last night, and on the whole, his Excellency's condition is satisfactory.

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 9.

Among other Viceregal engagements that have had to be cancelled, is the visit to Jodhpur early in February next.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 9.

At the Calcutta Corporation meeting, yesterday, on the motion of the chairman, a resolution was passed, expressing the indignation of the citizens at the Delhi bomb outrage and heartfelt joy at their Excellencies' escape. Fifteen commissioners spoke in support, and the resolution was carried unanimously, all the members standing.

The following telegram was despatched to the Private Secretary, H. E. the Viceroy:—

"This institution abhors the outrage and prays for the speedy recovery of his Excellency.—Chairman, Prabhu Young Amateurs, Thakordward, Bombay."

The reply was as follows:—"Chairman Prabhu Young Amateurs, Thakordwar, Bombay, Kalbaderi. Many thanks for message of sympathy sent by the members, which will be laid before the Viceroy on his recovery. I am sure he will greatly appreciate it."

IMPERIAL WIRELESS.

Enquiry into Systems of Marconi's Rivals.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 9.

A special cable to the "Empire" dated London January 9, states:—

The Select Committee investigating the agreement between the Government and the Marconi Company, for a wireless chain around the Empire, is issuing an interim report, postponing the ratification of the agreement and urging a further inquiry into the merits of the rival systems. This is unconnected with the alleged dealings of Ministerialists in Marconi shares.

A POONA SUIT.

Chief's Claim in respect of Railway Land.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 8.

Sardar R. R. Dabhade, Chief of Talegaon, has filed a suit against the Secretary of State for realising the enhanced value of certain land which has been taken over by the Government for the purpose of enlarging the railway yard at Talegaon station, in connection with the doubling of the line between Poona and Lanowli. Twenty acres in all have been acquired, for which Government awarded Rs. 2,900, whereas the Chief of Talegaon claims Rs. 78,000. Half the land is Inam land and the rest is fit for building purposes, and for cultivation. The case is before Mr. Fawcett, District Judge of Poona, and is likely to occupy some time.

EUROPEAN DEFENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 8.

Mr. Dudley Myers, of Messrs. Thomas and Co., writes to the Calcutta Press that the result of his personal canvass in the city on behalf of the European Defence Association has been attended with very gratifying and successful results, and a large accession of members has resulted, which he believes to be only the beginning of a further very large influx. He is very shortly leaving on a tour to interest the European communities of Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Lahore and Cawnpore, and to arrange for the establishment of branches.

FIND OF A REVOLVER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 9.

On Tuesday morning a bailiff of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, in attaching the property of Manindra Nath Ghosh, an electrician of Creek-lane, found an unlicensed six-chambered revolver in a drawer of an office-table. In his defence, Ghose stated that the revolver had been given to him to be electro-plated, by Messrs. C. Rana and Company, which firm is now extinct. Further enquiry is proceding.

KATHIAWAR NEWS.

BHOWNAGAR, JAN. 6.

Our Bhavnagar correspondent writes:—

A general meeting was held in the Alfred High School in Bhavnagar, on Sunday evening, when Mr. Tribhovan Kalidas, the acting Dewan Saheb, presided. Mr. Cooverjee Anandjee, the secretary of the Famine Fund, read the report, in which it was shown that Rs. 42,000 had been subscribed by subjects of Bhavnagar, and the Maharaja contributed and Rs. 42,000, bringing the total to Rs. 84,000. This sum was spent in organizing measures to provide the cattle with fodder throughout the Bhavnagar territory.

The meeting thanked the Maharaja on behalf of his subjects for appointing Mr. Tribhowandas Kalidas, to act as Dewan, until such time as Mr. Pattne would return from his appointment on the Executive Council; and congratulations were offered to Mr. Kalidas, who thanked the meeting for the kind feelings expressed.

If Austria goes to war with Servia, or even gets as far as a full mobilisation, most of the German theatres will probably have to close for a reorganisation of casts. For about three-quarters of the actors in German stage are Austrians, and a large proportion of them would be called to the colours. In Berlin alone about 600 Austrian subjects are employed on and about the stage as actors, singers, instrumentalists, scene painters, and so on. They are not all of an age for military service, but even if only 20 per cent. are called up, it will dislocate theatrical business for the time being, especially as many of them are "stars." Another rather curious case of a national speciality in business is that of Servian barbers in Austria. In Vienna they say that Servians are much the most skilful shavers. It is quite a pleasure to be shaved by them. The Servians have what the Austrians call "soft hands," that is, finely sensitive hands, and that makes them skilful at horsemanship as well as at shaving.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

Indignation at the Delhi Outrage.

SATISFACTORY FINANCES.

A meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, the President, occupying the chair.

Before proceeding with the ordinary business of the meeting, the President alluded to the recent Delhi outrage, and said that having thought it desirable under the circumstances he had sent a telegraphic message, expressing the indignation and horror of the Corporation at the dastardly attempt upon the life of his Excellency Lord Hardinge on the 23rd December. He would call upon Sir Pherozshah Mehta to move the resolution, on the subject, of which he had given notice.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta moved: "That the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay take this the earliest opportunity to give expression to the feelings of profound grief and horror with which they have heard of the atrocious and dastardly outrage perpetrated on the life of his Excellency the Viceroy whom all India recognizes as one of her greatest friends and benefactors. They are deeply thankful for the providential escape of Lady Hardinge and fervently pray for his Excellency's speedy recovery. That the President be requested to be communicate this resolution to his Excellency the Viceroy."

He said that the president had done what was absolutely proper and right in the circumstances. It was hardly necessary to say anything, when so much had been said on the subject, and from the length and breadth of the country similar expressions of abhorrence and indignation had been given already.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the resolution.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin and Mr. J. Britto supported the resolution, which was adopted unanimously.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE SECRETARY.

The Secretary, Schools Committee, stated in a letter to the Corporation that the present incumbent of the office of Secretary, Schools Committee, would have completed the age of 55 on the 7th of March. He would require extension of services for one year and nearly two months to complete twenty-five years' service that would qualify him for full pension. The committee were of opinion that the officer was physically fit, and they recommended that the Corporation should grant the extension applied for. As the full period of service would be completed on the 26th April 1914, he must be permitted to retire on 30th April 1914.

The Corporation accorded the necessary sanction.

TRAM FARE FOR CHILDREN.

The Commissioner submitted a letter received by him from the Bombay Tramway Company, informing the Municipality that as intimated in a previous letter by them, the company had increased the fare for children travelling in the tram cars was increased from half anna to one anna.

On the motion of the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta the letter was referred to the Tramway Committee of the Corporation. The question, Sir Pherozeshah observed, required to be very carefully considered, and he was sure it would be fully considered in the committee on all its bearings.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1913-14.

The Corporation then proceeded to consider the Budget Estimates for 1913-14 framed by the Standing Committee.

Mr. C. V. Mehta, Chairman of the Standing Committee, in presenting the Budget said that the Budget he had the honour to present might not be called perhaps a prosperity budget, but, he could say, it contained features which removed the causes of complaints made by councillors for the last three or four years. There would be left a sufficient and ample cash balance left for the needs of the Municipality. He would at once congratulate the Commissioner upon the satisfactory financial position of the Municipality. They have wiped off over nine lakhs of rupees on plague debt. The Municipality had made several big expenditures, including a contribution towards the cost of the "Gate of India," and yet they had to proceed with a balance considerably larger than they usually had. Again, they were paying nine and a half lakhs to the Improvement Trust. The results left a margin on taxation of over one and a half crore. This satisfactory state of Municipal finances had reflected favourably on the Municipal papers quoted in the market. They were quoted at the same rate as those of the Improvement Trust, and he did not see why they could not be quoted at the rate that the Port Trust papers were.

The chairman of the Standing Committee next compared the figures of the current years' budget with those of the revised estimates. The variations were very small indeed, and it reflected very great credit upon the commissioner. For general taxation the amount was estimated forty-six and a half lakhs and against that there was an increase of seventeen thousand which worked up at a small percentage. On the income side on five lakhs, there was a variation of ten thousand. The licence fees showed an increase but that was due to the Municipal executives keeping an extra check. The Water Tax revenue was increased by sixty-nine thousand and the market receipts were swollen by fifty thousand. The latter increase was accounted for by the fact that owing to famine a much larger number was brought into the slaughter house. The amounts put into loan works which the different departments were unable to spend increased the figures under the head of interest on investment. The total variations of Rs. 2,54,000 on the aggregate income of over one crore of rupees was equivalent to a very small percentage.

Speaking about the expenditure side Mr. Mehta said that while estimating the income the figures were kept down lower, which could not be done in case of the expenditure. It was in the latter side that they found a very small variation—Rs. 190,000 for Rs. 120 lakhs,—and thirty thousand was due to plague charges which had been reduced to a small level. They might fairly congratulate the Commissioner on the closing budget that he had framed, for 1912-13. The amount of lapsed grants was reduced from Rs. 12,88,000 to Rs. 5,82,000. As the Commissioner's grip became firmer, there was a chance of greater savings being effected under this head.

Mr. Mehta then spoke on the estimates for the next year. He had something to say later on in justification of the reduction in general tax. He considered the amount of one lakh, put down for license fees, correctly estimated at the present rate.

Turning to the expenditure side of the Budget, he said that the Standing Committee had not sought to reduce the amount asked for by the Commissioner for new works and improvement. The Standing Committee had carefully gone into the proposals for increase in establishment. They had been carefully checked by the Commissioner himself. They brought it down to Rs. 88,000 against Rs. 1,29,000. There was a suggestion to reduce the water-tax, but he did not think a reduction was possible at the present stage. However, as there was a feeling that when there was a large balance the Corporation should give some relief to the rate-payers. Hence a reduction of five-eighths per cent. was suggested by the Standing Committee in the General tax. There was no other "source" of revenue to look to for reducing the taxation, and hence the general feeling was respected by this reduction.

The Corporation adjourned consideration of the Budget until Monday next.

PARK FOR MAHIM.

Mr. Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy moved according to previous notice. That in view of the fact that the population of the Mahim Ward and its surrounding localities was increasing of late, the Commissioner be requested to place before the Corporation proposals for providing a suitable public park for recreation purposes in that locality."

On the suggestion of Sir Pherozshah Mehta, the proposition was altered to read that "In connection with the proposals he might have to submit the Commissioner might bear in mind the necessity of a recreation ground in the Mahim Ward.

The proposition was agreed to and the Corporation adjourned to Monday next.

At the next budget Meeting Sir Pherozeshah Mehta will move the following proposition:—"That the President be requested to inform Government that the Corporation cordially approve, under Section 57 (3) of the Municipal Act, of the salary of Mr. P. R. Cadell, I.C.S., Municipal Commissioner, being increased from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 3,000 per mensem, with effect from the date of his completing three years' service as Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, as they consider that the increase is eminently deserved, and that provision therefore be made in the Budget by fixing the Budget grant for the salary of the Commissioner at Rs. 36,000."

THIS AND THAT.

To whip or not to whip, that is the question that has been exercising the minds of everyone at home during the last few months. The grandmothers in trousers, who have been filling the English papers with their effeminate fulminations against any form of corporal punishment, can surely never have experienced that feeling of intense satisfaction that warms the heart of the schoolboy, who by the simple expedient of a silk scarf, avoids a too stinging contact with the cane. Have these whining nincompoops ever been to school? I think not. They are probably a product of the pernicious system of home education and have derived what little knowledge of the world they possess from some pale-faced private tutor under the direction of their doting mamma. No! We are much too soft and flabby nowadays and seem unable to stomach the thought of any physical pain.

That there are still a few persons, however, with a certain amount of hardihood, the following experience from China goes to prove. A mandarin in Shanghai had a grudge against an Englishman for reasons best not be enquired into, and determined to have his revenge, he asked his enemy to come on a visit to his estate about three hundred miles up country. The Englishman, thinking the mandarin was his friend, accepted the invitation. On arrival, his host, with many protestations of delight, conducted him into a magnificently furnished apartment wherein was spread a feast that would have caused the heart of the greatest gourmet to beat in quicker time. The Englishman's legitimate anticipations were however exceedingly snort-lived, for, on a signal from his so thought friend, four burly ruffians entered and throwing him on his back, proceeded to remove his boots and socks. They then clamped his feet into wooden stocks and fastened his wrists in rings attached to the floor. A savage parrot was then brought in and tethered at a distance, but with sufficient length of chain to bring its beak within range of the Englisman's bare feet. This bird, which had previously undergone a system of starvation, after a short time began to look with a greedy eye on the only possible article of diet within striking distance. The sequel may easily be imagined—Herculean struggles of the wretched captive, frantic pecking by the ravenous parrot, convulsive movements of the victim's toe-joints, the first mouthful, a spurt of blood, and then oblivion. But death did not follow. Oh no! The man was of a hardier breed than the miserable no-pain-at-any-price faction to which I have previously referred.

It is certainly curious in these civilised times that the average human being should harbour thoughts of torture with such intense delight. The thin veneer of moral rectitude which we show to the world, usually conceals some very dirty places in our hearts. Outwardly we may appear the kindest and most humane of creatures but one has not got to plumb very deep to find the cloven hoof. How often has one not seen the most respectable of one's friends kill a fly with an expression of intense delight on his benevolent countenance. It is not the thought of a sharp and sudden death that is pleasing him, but the idea of causing unbearable pain. We are savages at heart for all our smug humanity.

Why has the earth been saddled with the misfortune of being occupied by a number of persons who cannot help interfering with matters with which they have no concern? Those people who are for ever poking their noses into private places and seem quite unable to keep their fingers out of other people's pies are a public nuisance and deserve no better fate than the proverbial cat, the proper place is the lethal chamber. In connection with gentry such as these I may tell a story of the races at Mahalaxmi. A few days ago an intrepid gambler took his last ten-rupee note out of his pocket and in to totalisator, backed a certain horse for a place only. The animal came in second and the lucky winner approached the desk to see what price was registered. He was astonished and delighted to find that Rs. 189 would be paid on his horse. Jumping for joy, the excited sportsman advanced to draw his money. At that moment, however, some loafer, who had probably never risked four annas in his life, and who had been eyeing the surprising figures with suspicion, nipped in in front of him and asked the attendant whether there was not some mistake. After a few moments' delay the punter was horrified to see Rs. 189 altered into Rs. 18 annas 9! There are certainly occasions on which much is justifiable.

If one wishes to see society at its worst and bad manners in their most virulent form one could not do better than attend a concert. At one of those given a few days ago in Bombay and at which a violinist of world-wide reputation was performing the last item on the programme, every true lover of music must have blushed at the conduct of those persons occupying the higher priced seats. In response to an insistent appeal from the more appreciative of the audience an encore was given. Now what did these well dressed dilatants in the front seats do? At the termination of the piece did they respond well merited applause? Not a bit of it! Hardly had the last notes died away, certainly the lady had not left the stage, before they had jumped up from their places and were pushing their way out of the hall, presumably to find their carriages. They knew nothing of music and they cared less. They were there merely to be seen—because it was the thing to do, because at any rate it would afford a subject of dinner conversation. It would have been a far better thing for their reputation if they had stayed away. Their conduct did them little credit.

B.

POONA RAILWAY STATION.

Every visitor to Poona on alighting from the train must be impressed with the fact that there is urgent need for a larger station with wider platforms. A struggle is always proceeding at the one gate through which all first and second-class passengers must pass in and out, for there is always a crowd of new arrivals going in one direction, and another of eager persons anxious to catch an outgoing train. To make matters worse, says the "Poona Mail," there is a third crowd at the ticket office window which is right up against this "way in and out."

The main platform itself is much too narrow for the crowds that use it. It is only about twelve feet wide and is frequently blocked up completely by baggage, parcels of vegetables, and bundles of Lucerne grass, large quantities of which are sent away by the morning trains to Bombay. The tiny entrance hall where passengers' baggage has to be weighed and booked is often quite a paudemonium, especially at the hours at which mail trains are due to leave. As for the station yard, the less said about it the better. It is altogether too small, and the entrance and exit gates being in juxtaposition to each other, renders it an extremely difficult matter for the police to regulate the traffic and prevent accidents occurring. The Poona tongawalla is a person who has no respect for the rules of the road. We hear that the Home Board of Directors has had impressed upon it the urgent necessity for providing a new station for Poona and that they have sanctioned something like seven lakhs of rupees for the purpose of constructing it, and providing an extended goods yard, the plans of which it has approved. We can only hope that there will not be any further delay in the execution of this commendable project.

The proposed site of the new station is a little on the north side of the line, between the two carriage overbridges east of the existing station, and directly opposite the Queen's Gardens. Completely separate entrances and exit passages will be provided for the various classes of passengers so as thoroughly to obviate the confusion which now exists. Under the new arrangement platforms for the G. I. P. trains will be on the north side and those for the M. and S. M. trains on the south side. This will do away with the dangerous cross-over at the Connaught Road Bridge. At present the Southern Mahratta lines cross the G. I. P. lines at this point and special care needs to be exercised to prevent accidents.

THE small Telegraph Bill to be passed during the Delhi session will include certain provisions relating to the use of wireless telegraphy in India.

The Beginning of Happiness is Health, and the beginning of Health is an active Liver. Make it so by using FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL, the health liver and rope.—MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market Bombay.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

DR. SUKHIA'S LIBEL CASE.

Object of the Lectures.

Yesterday the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Chandavarkar resumed the hearing of the appeal in the libel suit of Dr. Sukhia against Mr. Ratnagar and the two Marzbans of the "Jam-e-Jamshed."

Mr. Kanga, continuing his address for the first defendant, Mr. Ratnagar, said: I was referring to the evidence of Dr. Sukhia on the meaning of the word "com" (community). Dr. Sukhia had advertised that the Parsi community should attend his election lectures, but in his examination he said that the lectures were meant for the electors. Our case is that Dr. Sukhia invited the whole community to hear his lectures and our reply was meant for the whole community. In his evidence he changes the meaning of the word "com."

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar: Where does he use the word "com"?

Mr. Kanga: In his lectures Dr. Sukhia wrote a letter to the Marzbans. He used the word "com" in his Gujarati advertisement.

Mr. Raikes: I may say that the lectures were not confined to the electors, but were like other lectures, meant for everybody. They were, not addressed to the whole community, but were, meant to influence the electors. They were like, election lectures in other places.

Mr. Kanga: We go further and say that they were addressed to the whole Parsi community, and the word "com" is used several times. The word is used throughout the Gujarati announcements. It was an invitation to the whole Parsi community to judge whether he was fit to be a trustee. He had admitted that his lectures were correctly reported in the "Sanj Vartaman" and Dr. Sukhia had specially requested the reporters to be present and report his speeches.

Mr. Raikes: That passage is not disputed.

Mr. Kanga: Dr. Sukhia stated in his lectures and in his article in the Pateti number of the "Sanj Vartaman," that Sir Jamshedji was his most esteemed friend, and had thereby increased his chances of success as a candidate for the trusteeship. One object of the libel was to show that Sir Jamshedji was not so friendly to Dr. Sukhia as he said he was. Another object was to prevent Dr. Sukhia from becoming a trustee.

PLEA OF PRIVILEGE.

I shall now deal with our plea of privilege. In the first instance it was a privileged occasion. The onus was on the plaintiff to express notice. The learned Judge's finding is in my favour. My client had an interest in the communication made. There was a mutuality of interest. If I substantiate all those things, then the rule of privilege is observed.

Mr. Jussuce Chandavarkar: Dr. Sukhia invited the newspapers read by everybody to report his lectures. I have a doubt as to what you could do.

Mr. Kanga: Ratnagar was so situated that in the interests of the Parsi community he did what he thought was proper to do.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar: Ratnagar was a voter.

Mr. Kanga: Yes. It might be said that the defendants might with the permission of the Advocate-General sue for the removal of trustees, and they had certainly an interest in the matter.

Mr. Kanga proceeded to quote various English cases and Mr. Justice Chandavarkar remarked in regard to one of them: In that case the defendant did not invite the reporters to publish the libel but the plaintiffs did. So there is a difference.

Mr. Kanga: In this case the plaintiff invited the "Jam-e-Jamshed" to publish his lectures as untrue and Dr. Sukhia marked some of the passages.

Mr. Raikes: Dr. Sukhia marked them without considering the legal aspect, and the Judge called them "of no importance."

Mr. Kanga: The object of the whole libel is to show that there were worthier persons than Dr. Sukhia in the community to reply to the lectures. Dr. Sukhia was a medical man and not the worthiest. There were worthier men who should have been elected.

Ratnagar said: I am your true friend, when I say that you (Dr. Sukhia) are not fit to be a trustee. There is nothing in the letter which is not a direct reply to the lectures. At the end of the letter a list is given of Dr. Sukhia's charities, and it was said that this was done to ridicule Dr. Sukhia. It was not so. It was a mere reply to Dr. Sukhia's statement in his lectures about the trustees refusing to write what he had wanted them to write when he had given some money.

The Chief Justice: That passage is not complained of.

Mr. Kanga: In the whole of the letter there is nothing which can be shown to be not a direct reply to the lectures.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar: The short passage might be called the gist of the whole letter.

Mr. Raikes: Dr. Sukhia said that he was not allowed to describe his donations in the way he wished, though the trustees had allowed such a privilege in other cases. The trustees put obstruction in the way.

Mr. Kanga: Dr. Sukhia therefore went to a public theatre and in a speech protested against this. To the letter this was answered by Ratnagar and it was shown that the trustees were right in not writing what was requested by Dr. Sukhia.

There were worthier men in the community and the chair of a trustee was for the worthiest Parsi, and that Sir Jamshedji was not such a friend of Dr. Sukhia as he wanted to show. That was the only libel.

DEFENDANT'S INTERESTS.

The defendant is a beneficiary, who is interested in all the Parsi charities. The charitable properties in the hands of the trustees were a number of Agiaries, and many other properties and the Parsi hospital would be in their hands.

Mr. Raikes: They are not in evidence.

The Chief Justice: They are not in evidence.

Mr. Kanga: In the judgment of Mr. Justice Beaman and Mr. Justice Davar, the properties are mentioned. In the published Law Reports the full judgment is not given. I have got a printed copy of the judgment.

Mr. Raikes: I objected to it being used. I have not got a copy of it. If it is to be referred to, let it be read from the published report.

The Chief Justice: He can read it.

Mr. Kanga: Ratnagar says that he had his money in the Parsi Panchayet fund and he was taking the deepest interest in the Parsi Panchayet and other Parsi affairs.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar: By writing to the newspapers?

Mr. Kanga: Yes. He wrote letters in the "Jam-e-Jamshed."

Counsel, after citing cases dealing with "fair comments," said the statement made by Sir Jamshedji was made on a privileged occasion. The question put to him and the answer made to Ratnagar were made on a privileged occasion; and when Ratnagar published it, it was done on a privileged occasion. It was doubly privileged.

EXCESSIVE PUBLICATION.

The "Jam-e-Jamshed" was the nearest to an exclusively Parsi paper, and it was reasonably the best medium wherewith to reach the Parsis. The defendant had replied to the plaintiff through the same channel that plaintiff had sought.

The third defendant had given the exact figures of the paper's circulation. It was 4,300 daily, of which 3,500 were circulated among Parsis. It had the largest circulation among the Parsis. The "Sanj Vartaman" was more largely read by outsiders and had a larger circulation. The "Jam-e-Jamshed" had an exclusive circulation among Parsis.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar: Why did you not call a meeting of the electors instead of publishing the letter in the "Jam-e-Jamshed?"—There was hardly any time.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar: You could have called a meeting and addressed it saying that Dr. Sukhia was not fit to be a trustee. In the Mangena case the whole public was concerned but in this case only a portion.

In the Mangena case only the English public was concerned but the "Times" which published it is read all over the world.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar: That is no answer.

Mr. Kanga: Read with the Bishop's case cited by me; the excessive publication is of minor importance.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar: You say that because Dr. Sukhia published the lectures in papers read by all you replied through newspapers also.

Mr. Kanga: Dr. Sukhia, in his announcements, said that none else would be allowed to speak in his meetings, and that as president was appointed because no two men could agree in this world. Ratnagar chooses the only proper medium, a newspaper exclusively read by the Parsis. Counsel quoted authorities on excessive publication. The question revolves itself into this, that the defendants had no malice and the excessive publication may be neglected. The issue of absence malice has been held in my favour.

Mr. Raikes: No evidence about express malice was allowed to be given.

Mr. Kanga: If the Press is chosen by the plaintiff as his medium the reply reply must be through the Press. The plaintiff first resorted to the Press.

Whether the reputation of the plaintiff, as a public man, could be injured by the libel was one of the issues but it was found in our favour.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar: It is against you; the defendant received damages.

Mr. Kanga: Only one rupee. The libel is extremely trivial. In the plaint it was said that threats were sent and the innuendo about his being not a great friend of Sir Jamshedji was not there. Injury to the reputation is the gist of a libel. If the Court, on reading the whole letter, holds that a public man who says that no two men could agree in the world, that there was very trivial injury to his reputation, then there could be no damages. Dr. Sukhia, after the case was made a J. P. and a member of the Standing Committee. He was not injured in any way. Plaintiff says he was urged by his friends and acquaintances to file the suit. His reply should have been that as a public man, he attacked others and was attacked in return.

No evidence was adduced to show that people thought ill of him because of the libel. It has been proved that we had no malice against him. Ratnagar emphatically denies having ever spoken rudely of Dr. Sukhia whom he knew only through newspapers. Another question was whether plaintiff provoked the libel. We say he did by his article in the "Sanj Vartaman."

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar: Life becomes unbearable if Ratnagar thinks himself provoked by an article on the selection of trustees. All the witnesses against Dr. Sukhia, it seems, had had tussles with him, and Dr. Sukhia had made himself unpleasnt to them.

Mr. Kanga: Dr. Sukhia in his lecture said that those who had wealth among the Parsis had no brains. That was an attack on the aristocracy. He gets anything done for the middle classes according to his evidence and therefore he must be called their champion.

The Chief Justice: What do you want to show?

Mr. Kanga: Mr. Raikes makes it a complaint that Dr. Sukhia is called a demagogue by Mr. Justice Beaman.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar:—He does not call himself a demagogue. He may be the champion of the middle classes. Demagogue means something else.

Mr. Kanga: He does not call himself a demagogue. He compares his troubles with the troubles of the Prophet.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar: Is that the reason for several cross-examining him?

Mr. Kanga: No.

The Court here rose for the day.

THE POLICE COURTS.

CASES UNDER THE MOTOR ACT.

Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalwad, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, convicted and fined Mr. H. E. S. Coulson Rs. 3 for failing to notify his change of address to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, under the Motor Vehicles Act.

The same Magistrate convicted and fined Hormusji Bahshoy Varsey, driver of Motor Car No. 2119, for driving the car along Queen's-road without a tail light about half-past seven on the evening of the 23rd November last. He was fined Rs. 7. Inspector Shesy conducted the prosecution in the first case, and Sergeant Beldon in the second.

CUSTOMS SEPOYS CONVICTED.

Three Customs sepoys, Kundalik Gopal, Baboo Laxman and Hasan Mahomed, were charged before Mr. A. H. S. Ashton, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of cocoanut, rice, tea and beetelnut belonging to various merchants. These goods were stored in the Customs godown, and complaints against their shortage were now and then heard. On suspicion the three accused were arrested. Before the Magistrate they pleaded "not guilty," but as his Worship held that the evidence led for the prosecution was sufficient to prove the charge against the accused, they were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. Kundalik Gopal was given a month's imprisonment, Bappoo Laxmon was sentenced to six weeks and Hassan Mahomed to two and a half months.

A BLOW WITH A BILL-HOOK.

Yesterday before Mr. Justice Beaman and Mr. Justice Rao, in the Bombay High Court, an appeal was heard in which Mr. Taleyer Khan, on behalf of one Junia Munia, prayed for the commutation of the sentence of 2 years' rigorous imprisonment passed on Junia Munia by the additional Sessions Judge of Broach for voluntary and grievous hurt caused to his aunt Gangabai.

It appears that on 11th April 1911, the aunt reprimanded the accused for being drunk, and on this accused struck her with a bill-hook, so that the woman fell senseless to the ground, the accused was arrested and tried. He made a confession before the Magistrate, but retracted it in the Sessions Court. The two assessors in the sessions held the accused not guilty, as they thought that the evidence was conflicting and not reliable. The Sessions Judge however was of an opposite opinion and holding the accused guilty, sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment. It was pleaded before their Lordships that the accused had been drunk and did not remember having assaulted the woman.

Their Lordships, after hearing Counsel, dismissed the appeal.

MURDER FOR SEVEN RUPEES.

Yesterday Justices Beaman and Rao heard an appeal in which the facts of a gruesome murder of a little Moslem girl in Ahmedabad for the sake of her silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 7, were revealed. The mother of the murdered child had told the girl to play outside till dusk, as it was Ramzan time and no food could be taken till sunset. It the meantime she was visited by the two accused, Bai Amirbu and Bai Mariambu. These women were seen going to a ruined darga in a neighbouring jungle, with the murdered girl following them. The child, named Misari, was missed and her corpse was found in the jungle in a mangled condition, as jackals had begun to eat it. The child had both her legs badly cut and her silver ornaments had been removed. The throat was also cut.

The accused were found guilty by the assessors. The women were very poor and it was thought that they had murdered the child for the sake of the ornaments. The Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, Mr. Kennedy, sentenced both the accused women to transportation for life.

Their Lordships Mr. Justice Beaman and Mr. Justice Rao did not think it right to interfere with the lower court's judgment, and the sentences were confirmed.

BILL-COLLECTOR CONVICTED.

Sub-Inspector R. N. Sheik placed, before Mr. A. H. S. Ashton, Chief Presidency Magistrate, one Luxmon Shantkarni Kekini, a Hindu bill-collector employed in the business of the Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy M. Chinoy, on a charge of criminal breach of trust as a servant. The case against the accused was that between the months of October and December 1912, he had collected sums of money amounting to Rs.428 from various constituents of Mr. Fazalbhoy's, but failed to deposit the amounts with the firm. He pleaded guilty and his Worship ordered him to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE FACTORIES ACT.

At the Second Presidency Magistrate's Court, Mazagon, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. N.H. Banaji, Manager of the Bombay Cotton Mill, situated at Kalachowki, appeared on a charge brought by Mr. W. Whitaker, Inspector of Factories, for neglecting to fence certain machinery as provided for by sec. 18 of the Indian Factories Act.

The case had been adjourned from the previous day, as defendant had claimed exemption from liability under sec. 42 of the Act, and charged Mr. Mehta, the weaving master, together with Mr. Talati, the assistant weaving master, with being the actual offenders. Their charges were subsequently withdrawn, however, and the manager being found not to have used due diligence to enforce execution of the act, was fined Rs. 20.

In another charge brought by the same Inspector, Mr. Banaji was proved guilty of neglecting to post the abstract and notices on Form G, as required by Section 36, at the main entrance to the factory, but this case being regarded only as a technical offence, defendant was warned and not fined.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Frank Oliveira, Sub-Inspector Thakore, charged Sitaram Raghoo with theft as a servant of cloth valued at Rs. 8, belonging to the Ripon Mills.

Mr. Dinshaw Naoroji Pavri, the weaving master of the Mill, said that the accused had been arrested on suspicion on the 8th inst. by the remood. He had two pieces of cloth wound round his waist.

The accused admitted his guilt and as he had four previous convictions against him the Magistrate sentenced him to two years' hard labour.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, Inspector Bamber charged a Goanese named Bernard Joseph with the theft of a silver cup valued at Rs. 50, belonging to the complainant, Karsondas Bhimji.

The evidence showed that the accused was a newcomer to Bombay from Karachi, and had been lodging in a room with the complainant. He disappeared on the 2nd inst. with the cup, but was arrested on suspicion.

The accused pleaded guilty and the Magistrate convicted and sentenced him to two weeks' hard labour.

The accused was also charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of a coat belonging to the same complainant that had been given to him to repair. He admitted his guilt, and was sentenced to one week's further imprisonment.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Bandra Communications.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR—Owing to the hardships which the public of Bandra suffer for the lack of a road, connecting Hill Road with Colwad Road, an influential representation signed by the clergy, Parsis, Hindus and Christians, has been submitted to Mr. E. G. Turner, I.C.S., the President of the Bandra Municipality. In it the representatives among others say:—

"Owing to this lack of direct communication the residents of Pali, Chuim, Danda, etc., on their way to Colwad, Chapel Road and Bhandarwada are obliged to go either through the compound of St. Peter's Church or through Bombalwari—both private properties. The owners of these properties may at any time eject people from trespassing on their ground. "We may be permitted to draw your attention to the sorrowful lot which befals the Catholic residents of Pali and Chuim, when on their way to the plague cemetery with a stricken brother of theirs, they have to perform a circuitous procession through the Hill Road, Warods, Chapel Road and then finally reach the cemetery—a distance of about an hour."—Yours etc.

F. CONCEICAO.

Bandra, Jan. 9, 1913.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

The appointment of Senhor Alfredo Casanova as Consul General for Portugal at Bombay is provisionally recognised.

Mr. A. E. Camming to be Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Karachi, from the 16th July 1911.

Mr. T. H. Marston to be City Magistrate, Karachi from the same date.

Mr. D. MacDonald to act as District Superintendent of Police, Surat, vice Mr. E. P. White proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

The furlough on medical certificate granted to Mr. R. Hainor, Executive Engineer, is extended by three months.

The services of Mr. W. E. A. James, Assistant Engineer, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the date of relief from his duties under the Director of Temporary Works, Delhi.

Mr. J. H. Garrett, I. C. S., Assistant Settlement Officer, Nasik, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for three months and twenty-six days with effect from 8th March or subsequent date.

Mr. G. W. Haton, I. C. S. Collector of Sholapur, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for nine months with effect from 5th April or subsequent date.

Mr. Eustace Edward Gunter, Director, Persian Gulf Section, Indo-European Telegraph Department is appointed a Scientific Referee at the Port of Karachi vice Mr. R. C. Barker O. I. E.

License to solemnize marriages is granted to the following ministers of the Basel Evangelical Mission:—The Revs. E. Bommer, T. Urner, T. Huber.

Mr. S. G. Lyttle, appointed as a temporary Engineer in Sind, the Karachi Buildings District.

Bomby Volunteer Artillery.—Francis Woodman Wilson to be Second Lieutenant to fill an existing vacancy.

The following appointment has been made on the Personal Staff of His Excellency the Governor with effect from the forenoon of the 16th December 1912:—Lieutenant A. K. D. George, 2nd Battalion, The Dorsetshire Regiment, to be extra Aide-de-Camp temporarily.

2nd Battalion, the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles.—Leonard Clement West to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st November 1912. Jahangir Kaikhusro Narimau to be Surgeon-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 15th November 1912.

NATIONAL F. AND C. CORPORATOIN.

The first statutory meeting of the National Financing and Commission Corporation was held yesterday Sir Gangadhar M. Chitnavis presiding.

The chairman in proposing the adoption on the the report said that the progress made by the Corporation within short space of nine months was completely satisfactory. Not only all the shares of the corporation had been subscribed but that they had been able to open branches and agencies in various parts of the country and especially in London. Complete arrangements had been made for the export and import business, the commission obtained by that business would be a powerful factor in giving a good dividend to the share holders of the Corporation. The fact that the corporation had become so far popular was a sufficient indication of the fact that a need for such an institution existed for some time past. Some of their country men seemed to think that the concern was not a Bank but was a purely export and import house but to them he only appealed to carefully read the memorandum of association of the corporation. The misunderstanding was more or less due to the fact that the institution was styled as corporation and not a Bank. There was good room in this country for many Banking Corporations of the type and he was glad to hear that very shortly a similar corporation with a capital of about five crores of Rupees was to be promoted by the leading Marwari Shroffs of Calcutta. Evidently the trade of India was continually on its increase and unless and until similar corporations were started in the various parts of the country the business men would be hampered for want of capital. The only means of preventing dearth of the circulating capital was to request the benign British Government to accommodate the Government security holders by giving a certain scale of interest. If the attention of the Government was drawn to this dearth of capital they would not hesitate to accomodate the security holders in preference to the various Banks in England whom the India moneys are advanced at a cheaper rate of interest without any security whatever.

The report was adopted, and resolutions in terms thereof were passed.

CROP REPORTS.

In the preliminary memorandum on the wheat crop of the Bombay Presidency, issued by the Department of Agriculture, for the season 1912-13, the total estimated area sown and reported up to 5th December, for both, British districts and Native States, is given as 1,476,000 acres; which is 49·3 per cent. over the abnormally low area last year, but 9·8 per cent. below the decennial average of the corresponding forecasts.

SPORTING NEWS.

GOLF IN BOMBAY.

Blackheath Gold Challenge Medal.

As a result of the first day's play in the competition for the Blackheath Gold Challenge Medal, Nicholson led with an excellent round of 37, so it was more or less expected that, barring accidents, he would win the medal. This proved to be the case, as he continued to play a sound game and returned a score of 41 for the second nine holes, winning the medal with a total of 78 for the eighteen. He started with a five to the first hole and a six to the second. To the next five holes he took 19 strokes, and was 30 for seven holes. A seven to the eighth hole spoilt what was otherwise a splendid performance, and he punched up with a four to the last. Arnot also played a steady round on the second day, when he returned a card of 40. He took twenty for the first four and a similar number for the last five holes. Nicholson (+2) also had no difficulty in winning the Senior Handicap competition with a nett score of 78, his nearest opponents being Hargreaves and Cook, who were 6 strokes more. Cherrey (—14) won the Junior Handicap competition with a nett score of 39, Owen and Kennedy being for second place with 82 nett. Cherry had two bad holes in his score of 47 on Tuesday as he took seven at both the second and the seventh, otherwise he played steadily. Results:—

GOLD MEDAL.

	1st round.	2nd round.	Total.
M. F. Nicholson ...	37	41	78
G. Cook ...	43	41	84
E. Hargreaves ...	41	43	84
A. Stewart ...	41	44	85
F. J. Arnot ...	45	40	85
B. Aitken ...	43	45	88
J. Hardie ...	44	46	90
E. E. Coombs ...	44	47	91
H. E. Hart ...	44	47	91
T. S. Kennedy ...	46	45	91
G. W. Dawson ...	46	46	92
F. Kidson ...	46	46	92
J. A. Cherry ...	46	47	93
T. H. Watts ...	46	47	93
K. J. McNeill ...	47	47	94
A. C. Owen ...	46	49	95
G. M. Hossack ...	50	47	97
A. P. Candler ...	47	54	101
A. W. Baker ...	54	52	106

SENIOR HANDICAP.

	Score.	H'cap.	Result.
M. F. Nicholson ...	78	+ 2	80
F. J. Arnot ...	85	— 2	83
E. Hargreaves ...	84	Scr	84
J. H. Hardie ...	90	— 5	85
F. Kidson ...	92	— 6	86
G. Cook ...	84	+ 2	86
A. P. Stewart ...	85	+ 2	87
T. H. Watts ...	93	— 5	88
K. J. McNeill ...	94	— 5	89
B. Aitken ...	88	+ 2	90
H. E. Hart ...	91	Scr	91
E. G. Coombs ...	91	+ 2	93

JUNIOR HANDICAP.

	Score.	H'cap.	Result.

GOVERNMENT AND OPIUM.

Can The Republic Enforce Its Laws?

SOME STRIKING INSTANCES.

Dr. Arthur Smith in "The North China Herald" writes:—

In the October number of the "Hibbert Journal" for the current year is an interesting opening article by L. P. Jacks, of Oxford, in which is discussed "Democracy and Discipline." The considerations which are brought forward concern more especially all governments that are striving in diverse ways to bring the will of the people to bear upon legislation for the theoretical benefit of all. The crucial question is whether under a democracy this is realizable ideal. It is a theme of prime importance to China as the present moment.

Under the Empire the laws were not indeed, as many in Western lands ignorantly supposed, the expression of an individual Imperial will, but they represented a compromise between the ideas and the ideals of a great number of different persons, all much modified by the rigorous necessities of environment. No Chinese knew or ever thought of inquiring whence the law emanated. The practical question for him was: "Can I safely violate, ignore, or evade it?" If not, it would after a fashion, be obeyed.

At the present time this is radically changed. The conception of the potential might of the people has entered deeply the minds and the hearts also of a considerable number of influential Chinese, and the number and the influence of this class is steadily and rapidly increasing. Any particular law does not represent what any particular Chinese wants, but is the outcome of the composition and resolution of a great variety of obscure social forces largely invisible.

The late Manchu Government as a measure of self-preservation decreed six years ago the gradual abolition of the use of opinion in China. Into this reform the people themselves speedily injected a moral element which has been its strength.

The current year has witnessed a slackening of official pressure in the enforcement of the laws against opium smoking, and especially against poppy planting. As an inevitable results great areas in many provinces of China smiled with the fatal beauty of the brilliant blossoms of the deadly plant. Vigorous and intelligent efforts are being made to enforce the law as before, for the present Government is as convinced of the necessity of its enforcement for the welfare of China as was the preceding one. Can the Republic stop poppy planting? If it cannot, it cannot stop opium using.

Crude Chinese opium is now worth much more than its weight in silver. The temptation to smuggle is practically irresistible, and it goes on upon an enormous scale. Let us cite specific instances. Shansi, which was officially pronounced last year to be free from opium, is free no longer, and Shansi opium is now an important article of interprovincial commerce. But beyond Shansi is remote Kansu, which never has been free from poppy raising. Probably the bulk of smuggled opium for the northern provinces may come from those wide and loosely governed areas. It is well known that the city of Chengchou at the intersection of the Chinghan and the Pien-lo, railways, is an active centre of illicit traffic in opium. So are many other cross roads of trade.

Not many moons since at the market town of Hsiaofan in the Hochienfu region, situated on one of the rivers flowing to Tientsin, there passed a funeral, the coffin containing a corpse from a distance to the west, with many bearers and something of a train. It occurred to the head of the police that there might be opium smuggling involved. For there was no one of the followers of the coffin who wore any white, a suspicious circumstance.

But the arrest and interviewing of a corpse in China is an embarassing procedure not lightly to be undertaken. This particular section of the Chihli province abounds in the lawless bands that China has hitherto found it impossible to repress. The chief of police laid his plans, with confederates to examine the coffin and yet to incur no risk. He divided his forces, part being left in town to await the outcome, the rest feigning themselves to be a band of robbers ("lao chai"). They made their raid, pried open the coffin and found an opium man, full size and even over-weight, clad in appropriate burial garments, and ready for the burial which never took place. Such an amount of opium must have netted an immense amount. Does the reader wish to known what became of the proceeds of what in Shanghai we style "a clever capture"?

In the city of Linchingchou, at the junction of the Huai river and the now disused "Grand Canal," there is a little company of men organized as an "Opium Refuge," whose delightful duty it is to help the Chinese Republic to free itself from the opium curse. The society began by representing itself as managed by experts, trained under foreign tutelage (a bare falsehood), and is reported on good authority to be given to blackmail of smokers (to enlarge the revenues of the promoters) and also (perhaps chiefly) to the sale of opium. The present local magistrate is himself an opium smoker related to those "nigh up." Can the Chinese Republic free itself of opium?

An hundred least of Linchingchou is the ancient city of Kou'angchou. About twenty li northwest of the city on the banks of the old Chaowang river is a small village called Wangkuagchang. Here lives a man whose name is Wang Tung-fang ("Combined Fragrance"). For some time he has imported opium in large amounts by the cartload, from the western provinces. There are numbers of armed men in the train, which no one safely interrupts. Arrived at his home the opium is divided into packages and distributed among his countless friends and relatives until wanted. No one not personally known can buy. His profit are fabulous.

Why is this trade not broken up? Because he is too strongly entrenched. The police are all hand and glove with this resistless member of the gentry. He is in intimate relation with the local council (I Shih Hui) all of whom are interested or strictly neutral. The former official knew all about it and (for reasons) did nothing. The case was well understood at Tsinanfu, the provincial capital. Articles sent to the papers of that city about the case cannot be inserted. But one was actually published in the "Fungwenpao" of Shanghai calling the man of "Combined Fragrance" an "Opium King." This brought the matter to the attemption of the Governor of Shantung—yet nothing was done.

The present local official is one of a new type. It is said that he will not take a bribe, and it is not certain how to manage him. He arrested the man of Combined Fragrance, detained him for a time, and they released him. Whoever is approached on the subject always sighs and remarks: "That case will be a difficult one to handle."

China is now a Republic. Can Republic put down known and strongly organized crime, or can they not? Can China put down the planting of the poppy, and the trade in opium?

INHERITANCE BY A WORK-HOUSE INMATE.

The Chester Board of Guardians were informed the other day that an inmate of the workhouse, named David Scott, had inherited £1,000. The Board had decided to seek to recover six years' maintenance, and the figure had been computed at £110. 10s. After negotiations with the solicitors engaged in the matter, the man had offered £95 in full settlement. The offer was accepted. The clerk said the man wanted to remain in the house as a boarder—(laughter), but the Board decided to ask him to take his discharge. The fortunate inmate is a single man and inherited the money from his sister, a lady of independent means. He has been an inmate nine years.

Advice to Mothers:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

NEW BOOKS.

One of Marlborough's Captains, by Marion Gerard (Hodder and Stoughton). This is a spirited story of love and war at the time of the campaign that culminated in the "famous victory" of Blenheim, with a dashing English hero, one Anthony Marston, who begins his career by saving the lives of the great Duke himself and Prince Eugene, and soon afterwards is sent by Marlborough on a delicate and dangerous mission to capture a castle which had been seized by the ruffianly Baron von Marcken, rescue the rightful owner, the young Baroness Auguste, held in thrall by her brutal kinsman, and hang the said kinsman from the battlements. Needless to say, Anthony with the aid of his faithful henchman, Mark Fegan—a racy and excellent fellow—and dozen picked men-at-arms, accomplished his difficult task with eclat, and thereupon entered on a fresh series of gallant adventures. Thrilling incidents follow each other in swift succession, and the exitement is maintained without a check from first to last. It is a story that will thrill and delight enthusiastic lads and maids, and all others who retain a youthful love of gallant deeds and wholesome sentiment.

Forty Five Years of my Life by Princess Louise of Prussia, niece of Frederick the Great, a vivacious record of people and events during the most critical period in European history. The first part of the book consists chiefly of family and Court reminiscences, which nevertheless, and naturally, include allusions to many stirring events, while later comes a wonderfully vivid impression of the cruel days when Napoleon attempted to crush Prussia under his iron heel, and all but succeeded—did succeed, in fact, till the Russian campaign and the retreat from Moscow heralded the downfall of the tyrant. One of the most interesting people in the book is that beautiful, courageous, long-suffering woman Queen Louise of Prussia, great-grandmother of the present German Emperor, and the story of her negotiations with Napoleon at Petersburg, when she strove by every means in her power to induce him to mitigate the harsh severity of the terms of submission he imposed on her unfortunate husband and his people. She failed, but she was probably the only woman whom Napoleon ever really and fully respected. Here is the record of their parting after the terrible ceremonial dinner which the Queen had to attend, having just learnt that her hopes were shattered, and that Napoleon had broken all the verbal promises he had made to deal leniently with Prussia:—"On leaving, the Queen said to Napoleon: 'Sire, after the conversation we had together yesterday, after all the kind and obliging things your Magesty said to me, I left you comforted, believing I was to owe you our happiness, the happiness of my country and my children. To-day all my hopes are overthrown, and it is with very different feelings I take my departure.'

Napoleon, as he gave her his arm to her carriage, told her, 'Madam, what a bonne bouhe! You have cut me to the quick.' 'Sire, I have only let you see my pain and grief.' 'Believe me, Madam, I will do all I can to prove the interest and esteem you have inspired in my heart.' He lied to her once more, for he carried out his avowed intention 'to weaken Prussia. I do not mean it to be a power any more to weigh in the political balance of Europe.' " Those words to-day provide a pregnant instance of the futility of human endeavour when it is directed to purely personal and ultra-ambitious ends! The book is beautifully illustrated from portraits, and provided with a most useful biographical index, in addition to the ordinary one.—Foreign Nash.

Levity Hicks, by Tom Gallon. (John Long.)—Levity Hicks is one of life's duffers, a man whom fortune brushes on one one side, a mere nonentity, whose lot it is to go under. He has a scoundrel of a younger brother who will not even own his blood relationship to such a man, but who robs him, nevertheless, of his good money, his one poor ideal, and, almost, of his good name. Yet, all the time, two people love him; a child, because he lives with her in a fancy world of fairies, and a woman, because she knows instinctively his real worth; while a cleverly drawn, reserved doctor also knows the real Levity, being a student of psychology. Levity Hicks dies—dies from sheer, cruel treatment and want of a chance. But deep down in this puppet of fortune there lurked an indomitable will, and Levity Hicks comes back again, in spirit, to the drab Bloom-bury boarding-house where the tragedy of his life was played out. Those who loved him recognise him: the man who despised him recognises him too—and fears him. To give more of the strange plot in detail would be to spoil the appetite of the reader for a book which is bold in treatment and striking in powerful character-drawing. The very ordinary people who gather round the boarding-house table are interesting because they are living and real. Levity Hicks himself is a pathetic figure, and the denouement of the story, if not absolutely original, is strong in its weirdness. The minor characters in the tale are carefully handled. Mr. Gallon is too skilful a writer to neglect this important phase of a novel.

Sincerity, by Warwick Deeping (Cassell.)—As St. Francis took Poverty to wife, so did John Wolf, doctor's assistant in a small country town wed Sincerity. The picturesque squallor of the poorer quarters, the insanitary cottages, dark alleys, foul water supply, and neglected occupants stirred him to pity and indignation. He refused to take account of the delicately adjusted hypocrisies under cover of which parson, guardians, medical officer, clerk, and the rest of middle-class respectability connived at and defended abuses. All the threatened interests combined to make his position intolerable, but John Wolf stayed; the predicted epidem icarrived; in the words of Josiah Crabbe, reputed atheist and open derider of the gospel of "love your neighbours and poison 'em with your drains," God was getting down off his throne and coming round looking into factories and backyards and account books. It is a simple story in outline; the fascination of it lies in the manner of telling. Mr. Deeping, like some of his characters, is a lover of Sincerity. His Threadgold, pompous, impotent, and time-serving; Mrs. Bramston, the great lady with no sentimental liking for the poor, cleansing her property as she would cleanse her tablecloth, because she dislikes dirt; and Jess, half child, half woman, and wholly lovable; all are finished portraits. And the atmosphere: We are no admirers as a rule of descriptive scenery, but we have many times turned back for the delight of calling up some vivid impression—the poplars glittering yellow in the wet sunshine, or the flagstones and twin cypresses of Manor Farm. Here at least is one writer whom success has not spoiled.

The Story of Joan Greencroft, by Arthur N. Bax (Mills and Boon.)—From a packet of faded letters and a couple of miniatures Mr. Bax has reconstructed the story of two sisters, who lived with their widowed father in County Durham in the early days of George III.'s reign and were married in Calcutta, when India was six months' voyage from England. The materials are slender, and in any but the most skilful hands the attempt would have been foredoomed to failure. It is in the doing of such apparently simple things that the superiority of the artist over the mere journeyman is most apparent. "I daresay that it seems to you as if we had nothing but misfortune since we married, and in one sense it is true that we have, but he has given me what makes life worth having at all." That is the key-note of the book. Motherhood, childhood, first love, and that best gift of which the letter-writer speaks are as old as the first man and the first woman; but as long as the world endures they will still be new—their magic will never fail the artist who handles them with sincerity. That is what Mr. Bax has done.

Messrs. Methuen will publish the first book on the War—Adventures of war; "With Cross And Crescent," by Philip Gibbs and Bernard Grant.—This book has the advantage of telling the story from both sides, because Mr. Philip Gibbs was the special correspondent of "The Graphic" with the Bulgarian Army and Mr Bernard Grand was one of the representatives of "The Daily Mirror" with the Grand Army of Turkey. Mr. Gibbs, who is of course, well-known as a descriptive writer, gives a very vivid series of impressions of a nation at war and reveals the strange and startling drama of the Bulgarian advance. He describes in detail the great Siege of Adrianople and gives a connected account of the victories of the Allies. Mr. Bernard Grant tells on his side the story of Turkish defeats, and his narrative of the great retreat after Lule Burgas when the troops of the Grand Army fled wounded, starving, and cholera-stricken, to the last lines of defence at Chatalja is one of the most thrilling chapters in history. The book describes the war from the human and personal side and for that reason is more interesting than a military or official account.

THE WEATHER.

(From our correspondent.)

SIMLA, Jan. 9.

No rain has been reported, but the weather is somewhat disturbed in the extreme south.

Forecast:—Local showers in South east Madras.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 9TH JANUARY.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. All crops doing well.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Absence of rain causing anxiety. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Mooltan.—Wheat being sown. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Beawar.—Mornings cold and dewy. Food-grains prospects improving; crop prospects generally good.

Amraoti.—Mornings cold and dewy. Kharif harvest in progress.

Dhulia.—Mornings cold. Rabi crops in fair condition.

Jalgaon.—Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening; ready for picking; crop accounts satisfactory; picking general; present weather may improve cottoo yield slightly. Food-grains prospects improving. Food-grains doing well. Wheat doing well and flourishing. Late rains expected to improve wheat crop. Wheat prospects improving. Crop prospects generally good. All crops doing well, crop accounts satisfactory.

Broach.—Seasonable. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Crop making good progress; picking of first sowing partially begun; cotton prospects much improved in several places.

Viramgam.—Cotton plants in flower.

Wadhwan.—Cotton plants flourishing; show bolls rapidly ripening; crop making good progress and plants healthy.

Bhavnagar.—Cotton arrivals expected early.

Barsi.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking commenced.

Sholapur.—Mornings cold and dewy. Crop accounts less favourable.

Bellary.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants showing bolls.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Taursday, the 9th January 1913 giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Panjab.—Skies are clear. The air is considerably drier than usual. Temperature is nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature during day is generally in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is much below the average. Maximum temperature is in excess in Sind and West Rajputana; the minimum is also above the average at most stations.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at most places. Day temperature is in excess at Ahmedabad, Rajkot and Bhavnagar Para. Night temperature is below the average in Cutch and at Dwarka.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is generally below the average.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is normal except for a slight defect in the minimum at Bijapur.

General Remarks.—Light cloud has appeared on the Malabar Coast. Heavy cloud still persists in Ceylon and on the south Coromandel Coast. Seas are rough at Madras, Negapatam and Colombo.

Dry weather is likely to continue except in the extreme south.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and induced to 32F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) 9th January, 1913 was 30·020 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 12 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 9 feet at 1 a. m. (local time.) The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be 14 inchs and this will be higher or lower by 0.1 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of the barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge be different from 37 feet, it will be read higher or lower by 6 inches for 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different correction have been applied.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

("Bombay Government Gazette" January 9.)

Mr. Manshankar Mayshankar Shukla to be substantive "pro tem." Deputy Assistant Political Agent in Kathiawar, vice Mr. Nasarvanji Bezanji on deputation.

Mr. Shesh'giri Ramchandra Koppikar to be First Class Subordinate Judge, Belgaum, vice Mr. Govind Narayan Kelkar, retiring.

During the absence on leave of Mr. Mohanrai Dolatrai or pending further orders:—Mr. Chunilal Harilal Vakil to act as first Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge, Broach.

Mr. Atmaram Ramchandra Karnik, LL.B., to act as Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge, and to do duty as Second Class Subordinate Judge, Roha.

Mr. Kashinath Ganesh Palkar, LL.B., to act as Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge, and to do duty as Second Class Subordinate Judge, Khed, vice Dr. N. K. Bapat, LL.D., pending further orders.

Assistant Surgeon Gangadhar Gopal Bopardikar, Civil Surgeon, Alibag, is granted privilege leave of absence for six weeks from the date of relief.

Assistant Surgeon Ramchandra Shivram Tembe, to act as Civil Surgeon, Alibag, during the absence on leave of Assistant Surgeon Gangadhar Gopal Bopardikar, or pending further orders.

On relief by Mr. L. M. Boss, Executive Engineer, Mr. J. H. Advani, Executive Engineer, will remain attached to the Kaira and Panch Mahals District, until further orders.

Mr. Jahangirshah A. Taleyarkhan of his appointment as Delegate of the Parsi District Matrimonial Court at Surat has been accepted.

Mr. Dorabji Bhikaji Babadi, to be a Delegate to aid in the adjudication of cases in the Parsi District Matrimonial Court at Surat vice Mr. J. A. Taleyarkhan, resigned.

The following postings of Inspectors are ordered:—Inspector W. J. Corby, on return from leave, is posted to the B. B. & C. I. Railway. Inspector G. W. Noe, on relief by Inspector Corby, is transferred from the B. B. & C. I. Railway to Bandra in the Thana District. Inspector W. L. A. King, on relief by Inspector Noel, is transferred from the Thana to the Sholapur District. Inspector Mir Jafarali Mir Sajanali, on relief by Inspector King, is transferred from the Sholapur to the Belgaum District displacing acting Fourth Grade Inspector Channappa Fakirappa.

WEEK'S MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending January 4, was 679, giving a death-rate of 36·04 per annum per thousand as against 780 the corresponding period of last year, and 649 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 79 died from fevers; 9, plague; 2, small-pox; 3, measles; 17, cholera: 29, phthisis; 98, diseases of the nervous system; 209, affections of the respiratory organs; 37, diarrhœa; 29, dysentery; 28, still-born; 85, old age and debility; 17 accidents and violence. The classified list of death shows: Jain, 27; Buddhist, 3; Lingat, 8; Brahmin, 47; Hindu of other caste, 312; Hindu low caste, 86; Musalman, 134; Parsee, 28; Jew, 4; Native Christian, 32; Eurasian 4; European, 5; other and unknown castes, 2. The total number of Births was 400 as against 422 for the corresponding week of last year, and 416 the average over the past five years.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

Of the three short plays offered to their subscribers by the Pioneer Players on December 15, Mrs. Edith Lyttelton's which was called "The Thumbscrew," came nearest to life, and Mr. H.M. Harwood's which bore the sarcastic title "Honour Thy Father," was the most concise. Mrs. Lyttelton depicted the terrified acquiescence of a roomful of East-Enders in the demands of an employer who paid them the smallest possible wages for sewing hooks and eyes on cards. The lover of the elder daughter had decided to emigrate to Canada, and for a time the girl was willing to marry and accompany him; but, in the end, she decided she could not leave her mother and younger brothers and sisters in their poverty; and the curtain finally fell on them all—with the exception of the prospective emigrant—sewing on the hooks and eyes at a desperate pace. It proved a depressing play, and it was intended to be. It would, however, have been more dramatic if the author had considerably shortened the not very relevant maunderings of a young man who was dying from lead-poisoning in a corner of the wretched room. One of the many burdens of his refrain—"The best end of this life is death, and the sooner it comes the better!"—had its value; but a good deal else could with advantage have been cut out. On the whole, however, the play achieved its ethical and social aim; and some fine acting by Mr. Alfred Sangster in the part of the would-be emigrant, Mrs. Saba Raleigh as the mother, and Miss Phyllis Relph as the elder daughter, made a deep impression.

"Honour Thy Father" had less to do with life; though the author would no doubt not admit that. It showed how the handsome daughter of a shady father and a feeble mother had, unknown to them, gone "on the streets" under economic pressure. She had never been taught a decent means of livelihood—her parents were too "respectable" for that!—so there was nothing also for her to do. We had the usual theatrical delineation of remorse; the usual virtuous chastising of the father by his unhappy daughter; the usual implied denial of anything in the nature of an inclination to such a life. Consequently, the play smacked a little of a kind of cant, and, regarded from more than one point of view, was rather nauseous. It was, however, closely knit together, its incidents had the right dramatic shock, and it was acted with perfect sincerity by Miss Hilda Moore as the tragic daughter, Mr. J. Fisher White as the shady father, and Mr. Moffat Johnston as a singularly repellent person who, in a moment of malice, brutally laid bare the daughter's secret to her parents. The third play on the bill was a rather mild little comedy by Mr. Hugh de Selincourt called "Beastie," in which a decidedly foolish husband became morbidly panic-stricken and self-critical on discovering that the person who had applied to his wife for the position of nurse to their little son was a young woman he had known, and with whom he had had some entirely harmless fun, in his Oxford days. The story was scarcely strong enough for its elaborated developments; but Miss Hilda Bruce Potter as the young wife and Miss Frances Vine as the would-be nurse infused some humour into their parts, while Mr. Geoffrey Denys wrestled valiantly with the introspection of the husband.

Mr. Matheson Lang and his company have returned home from an eighteen months' tour in South Africa and the Far East. In conversation with a representative of the "Standard," Mr. Lang said that Shakespeare's plays were always popular. "At Delhi, as in Africa, we have packed houses every night, and, as in Africa, it was Shakspeare the audiences were keen on. The Indian students I think, were very partial to 'Hamlet,' and I believe the reason for much of our success was that until we arrived there had never been a big attempt to stage Snakespearean plays. Many had said to me: 'Why waste money and time going to the trouble of carrying out such an amount of scenery and taking such pains with the productions—the Monies won't want that kind of thing.' Well, I found that they did, and we played every piece just as they would have seen it in any London theatre. When we opened in Johannesburg 'The Taming of the Shrew' was the first show. Here again there was criticism; people said it was too risky. But I wanted the audience to know that Shakspeare was not always heavy drama, and so gave them something bright and jolly, and they liked it. Of all our audiences I should say, perhaps that the South Africans were the most appreciative—but, after all, it is very much a matter of climate. Johannesburg went mad over 'Hamlet.' We broke the record of the theatre we played in. Indeed, the record of every theatre where we played 'Hamlet' was broken, even in the East."

The Berlin "Tageblatt" publishes a long and interesting appreciation of Mr. Granville Barker—who was lately "lionised" in Germany—in connection with his Snakspearean revival at the Savoy Theatre. One may say, remarks the writer, that Mr. Barker in presenting Shakspeare in this way, has reached the highest conception of art, and he attains his end with an almost incredible simplicity. Throughout the setting of the play is decorative, and removed from banal reality to the higher sphere of harmony and light. Theoretically Mr. Barker upholds the principles that "Twelth Night" must be acted without any abbreviations or alterations. Practically he concedes slightly to the theatre goer of to-day by making two cuts in the text. The stage is shut off by a white pleated curtain set in a plain white frame. In front of this are white steps extending the entire width of the stage. At each end are simple white columns, whose bases are so constructed as to form seats. Flush with these steps is a narrow white platform having convenient exits. It is obvious that this is the setting for a play. There is never any attempt to cheat the audience into thinking that it is reality. It is only after seeing Mr. Barker's production that one realises both the infinite care Shakspeare gave to his work, and the wonderful interweaving of light and shade. It seems impossible to understand how this graceful comedy could be cut up into five heavy acts. Everything follows in proper sequence. The simple decorations, the effect of space, combined with the scheme of colour, the suppression of every unnecessary detail that might challenge comparison with reality—all these act magically by allowing the words of the poet to be heard in their fullest beauty and thus show the feeling which Mr. Barker bears to Shakspeare. The colour spaces are so marvellously attuned to the fantastically dressed people, and the forms have become so unreal and symbolical that the spectator, does not by even for a minute to make a comparison with reality, while listening to the music of the Bard's words. In short, Mr. Barker's production reveals the poet's invigorating joy of life, refreshing us as a pure mountain breeze.

"Le Baiser dans la Nuit" is the title of a new play at the Grand Guignol in Paris. It is typically Guignolesque. A man with his face bandaged is sitting in a chair as the curtain goes up. You gather that his condition is the result of an attention from the abandoned "amie." She has thrown vitriol; the case has come before the assize-court; he has not pressed the charge; the "vitrioleuse" has been released. And now she has come to see him in response to his invitation. The nurse and the servant have been sent away. There is no fear of interruption. And he begins to talk. His accents are soft, his attitude one of forgiveness. She is stricken with remorse, with compassion for the victim of the injury, which she has inflicted in a moment of madness, under the feeling of abandonment. A last kiss. She will embrace him for the last time as a sign of reconciliation. The light of the lamp falls upon the face. It is frightfully disfigured. Instinctively, the audience shudders. Some new horror is being prepared; one feels it. In a moment he has caught her, thrown her backwards over his knee and imprisoned her face in his strong grasp. He produces a phial, and, like the embodiment of an evil spirit, bends over her and squirts the corrosive liquid over her features. It is the supreme vengeance. And the curtain descends, slowly, on the shrieks of the woman, whose beauty has been obliterated for ever by the hand of the diabolical executioner. That is paid the terrible price for her own terrible act. Some impressionable people leave the theatre; there is a general laugh from others, whilst the majority applaud as if the play were a triumph of art. But it is not; it is a triumph of barbarity, nerve-racking or revolting, or simply naively ridiculous, according to one's temperament. Personally, the effects fail to influence me; they appear too crude and inartistic. The prompt, in his worst condemnation. One is shocked for nothing. The mountain of sensation has brought forth the mouse.

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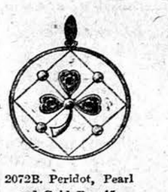

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HIGH COURT—JAN. 10.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr Justice Chandavarkar.

Appeals.

45-11, 98-11 Little, Sendick Haji Ismail vs Haji Esak Jusab, Payne

20-12, 737-11 Kanga, N M E Sukhia vs P E Ratnagar, Jehangir

29-12, 559-11 S A Tyabji, Shunkar Bapoo Donke vs Rabaji Sawlyaram Meher Patel, Edgelow

30-12, 283-12 Patell, F H De Britto vs The Bengal coal Co Ltd—Craigie

32-12, 435 09 Tyabji, Deepchand Balchand vs Gungabi's soo Girdharilal, Motichand

35-12, 917-10 Payne, Heji Ahmedhassam vs Essaji Tajbhai, Ardeshir.

36-12, 733-10 Manek, Vassanji Sojpat vs Damji Heerji, Ardeshir

45-12, 583-12 Dubash, Sadabai vs The Gresham Life Ass Society Ltd, Craigie

46-13, 609-11 Malia Keshowji Devkaran vs Keshowji Cowerji—Dastur

48-12, 157.06 Manochershs, Joseph Abraham Payarkar vs Simkabai, Jehangir

43-12, 955.11 Bicknell, B D Contractor vs J K Irani, Mulla

44-12, 683.11 Ardeshir, J E Saklatvala vs Sadanand Ramkrishna, Bicknell

49.12, 12.13 Mehta, Gambai vs Gomtibai, Miralal

51.12, 1627.06 Wadia, Keshowji Poonja vs Lalji Nensi Sodha, Ardeshir

52.12 Mulji, Manilal Nagindas vs Sarcopchand Lakhmichand, Jamsetji

39.12, 998.08 S A Tyabji, Wasadow Krishnaya vs Narayandas Kauji, Little

54.12, 561.11 Vachha, Shridhar Gopinath vs Dhakoomal Kana Ram, Mulla

57-12, 725-12, Sabnis, Abdulabhoy Hassanali vs Kaki Ismail Tyab, Umrala

60-12, 6-12 Ardeshir Harakhbai widow vs Jamnabai widow, Shroff

62-12, 636-11 Edjelow, Shivnarayan Purbhulal vs Sada Pana and W Jamsetji

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.)

For hearing to the Exceptions to Commissioner's Report.

887-80 Captain—The Advocate-General of Bombay vs. Furdunji Ardeshir Cursetji Furdunji—Umrella.

Long Causes.

1020-12 Sabnis and G Yeshwant Babu Vetava Sambha Ladoji Manjekar Vaishia and Co.

488-10 Bhaishanker K and G Kishandas Govindandas vs Jayan lal Ramdas Mat J. and M Cap and N

143-12 Bicknell—Rukhiabee vs Sarafally Adamjee Narbhoy and another—Matubhai.

217-11 Dabash—Gullamhoosain Ali vs R. D. Sethna—Forbes.

833-12 In Person, Thakar Ratiansey Premji vs Thaker Velji, Peashan

919-12 Mulji Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy vs Rahim Joosuf Payne.

966-12 Daphtary Odhavji Anandji vs Lalji Doongersey Tyabji,

967-12 Mulji The Advocate General of Bombay vs Bai Nani Tyabji,

735-11 Raghavaya Bai Nani vs Bapulal D Amrathlal.

659-12 Ardeshir Bal Jaiji vs Bai Sonabai Jehangir.

676-12 Tyabji Messrs Mulji Boos and Jamnabai vs M A Nabob and Co. Shroff.

104-12 Chitnis—Balkrishna Pandurang Parelkar vs Nilkant Kasoba Pandit and others—Subnis.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.)

Long Causes.

1050-11 Sarajmal and Co Tribhowandas Mangaldas Natnabe vs. Mahomedally I. Sullemanji and another Sumjiee and Co Jahangir and S.

Short Causes.

368-12 Shamrao Bai Baisi vs Khan Bahadur Dr Ratanji Rastomji Dadina Bhaishanker

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

Long Cause.

401-11 Daphtary—The Indian Specie Bank Ltd vs Syed Sirdar Alikhan and others—Captain.

736-12 In person—S E Irani vs Bowan Merwa Todiwala Malia.

633-11 Malia Vithaldas Pranjivandas vs Mahomed Rahimtoola Fazali

975-11 Dikshit Fatmabai vs Tyabalil Mahomedally

994-10 Shroff Atmaram Pranjivandas vs Mahomed Rahimtoola Fatali

850-12 Dubash R V Kothkar vs Sadoobai Subnis

840-12 O P. D Chaha Bhowram Raghaba vs S E Wadia M S Chothia

673-11 Judah Balaji Damodar Rane vs V N Aghe Mulji

1036-11 Payne Kashabai Khetsey vs The G I P Railway Co Little

877-12 Payne and Co Sulleman Hoosein vs Walter Oberpile and another Little

926-12 Payne Mia Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani vs The Shirgaon Coal Co.

1153-12 M B Chothia—The Reverend Pio Elias Saldanha vs The Crossabboy Mills Co. Ltd—Payne

946-11 Crairie—Charles J. Zotell vs The G. I. P. Railway Co—Little.

1042-11 Little—Gulamali Essaji and others vs Tyebally Essaji Motichand.

786-11 Little—Shivlal Chaganlal vs Devibai and others, Mehta.

713-11 Jehangir—Rehemtoola Dhunji and Co vs Mahomed Jaffir Jumabhai A firm—Tyabji.

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Bombay, 10th Jan., 1913.

9. Parade.—The E. I. Company will parade at Apollo Bunder at 7-0 p. m., on Saturday 11th instant, and proceed to Middle Ground for inspection by the C. R. E. 6th (Poona) Division.

7. Parades—Saturday, 11th. Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Mahaluxmi Battery at 5-15 p.m. for 6-inch B. L. C. and 10-inch H. P. Gun Drill.

Train leaves Colaba at 4-50 p.m. and Church Gate at 4-55 p.m. Cyclists go direct to the Battery.

Dress—Khaki with Helmets.

8. Camp—From 8th to 17th February inclusive.

Dates of Practice—Published for information that the Corps will carry out practice from Mahaluxmi on the following dates:—Mondays, the 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th February.

The G. O. C., 6th (Poona) Division will inspect the Corps on Monday, the 10th February, at Mahaluxmi.

The G. O. C., Bombay Brigade, and the I. C. D., India, will inspect the Corps on 17th February.

All members are requested to obtain leave to attend the parades on the above named dates.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R. A., Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

Matches 6 and 7, B.V.A. Rifle Association, will be fired at Ghat Koper on Sunday, 12th instant. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-45 a. m., and Colaba at 6-30 a. m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL

R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 10th Jan., 1913.

28. Parades.—All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Qrr., Council Road, to-day Friday the 10th instant at 6-30 p.m.

II—"F" Company will parade at Sir Richard's Temple's Statue at 9-15 p. m. to-day Friday the 10th instant.

Dress.—Drill order, Mufti.

29. Camp of Instruction.—It is notified for information that the Annual Training Camp will be held from 1st to 8th February 1913.

30. Competition.—The Hill Memorial Inter Coy. Challenge Cup Competition will be fired at Ghat Kopar on Sunday 16th February 1913.

Conditions:—Teams of 6 say rank, 200, 500 and 600 Yards.

Officers commanding Cos. should submit entries to Adjt. by 25th instant.

31 Reversion—No. 6632 Lce. Corpl. A. M. Keith, "G" Coy reverts to the ranks at his own request.

32. Leave.—No. 7028 Vol. H. F. Weston, "A" Coy. is granted leave of absence from the 7th January to

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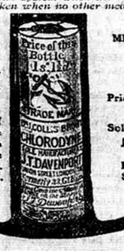

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Sole Advertisement Agent in the United Kingdom, Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 36 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.